

RECORDS  
OF THE  
NAGPUR MUSEUM

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No. III  
A HAND-LIST  
OF THE  
"BIRDS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES"  
DISTINGUISHING  
THOSE CONTAINED IN THE CENTRAL  
MUSEUM AT NAGPUR  
TOGETHER WITH  
NOTES ON THE NIDIFICATION OF  
THE RESIDENT SPECIES

BY  
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Order—PASSERES.

Family—CORVIDÆ.

- 1 (1) [*Corvus corax laurencei* (Hume)].—*The Punjab Raven.*

Arare straggler in Central Provinces (Berar).

- 2 (4) *Corvus coronoides levaillanti* (Less.).—*The Indian Jungle-Crow.*

Resident, breeds in April in the Northern Districts, earlier in the South, e. g., February in Chanda. B. E.

- 3 (7) *Corvus splendens splendens* (Vieill.).—*The Indian House-Crow.*

Resident. Breeds in June and July. An albino was secured at Kodamendhi, Nagpur District, by Mr. P. G. H. Stent, I.C.S. B. E. N.

- 4 (16) *Dendrocitta vagabunda* (Lath.).—*The Indian Tree-pie.*

Resident. Breeds April—May. It is probably a local migrant; at Nagpur they are not seen till September and they disappear again when the weather gets warm. B. E.

Family—PARIDÆ.

- 5 (31) *Parus major cinereus* (Vieill.).—*The Indian Grey-Tit.*

Resident in elevated and well-wooded parts of the Provinces. Not as common as the next species. B.

- 6 (43) *Machlolophus xanthogenys aplonotus* (Blyth.).—*The Southern Yellow-cheeked Tit.*

Resident and common in well-wooded tracts. Breeds April—June. B. E.



## Family—TURDROIDIDÆ.

## Sub-family—TURDROIDINÆ.

- 7 (105) *Argya caudata caudata* (Dum.).—*The Common Babbler.*

A common resident, breeding from January to June if not throughout the year. B. E.

- 8 (107) *Argya malcolmi* (Sykes).—*The Large Grey Babbler.*

A common resident similar to No. 7. B. E.

- 9 (110) *Turdoides terricolor terricolor* (Hodg.).—*The Bengal Babbler.*

A very common resident. Breeds March to July. B. E.

- 10 (121) *Pomatorhinus horsfieldi obscurus* (Hume).—*Hume's Scimitar-Babbler.*

Most probably a resident in the Satpura Plateau; specimens recorded from Seoni, Dhupgarh near Pachmarhi (Osmaston) and Balaghat (Baihar Tahsil). Whether the birds seen by me in the Balaghat District were this or the subspecies *P. N. horsfieldi*, the Deccan Scimitar-Babbler, I am unable to tell, as the birds were not secured.

- 11 (135) *Dumetia hyperythra* (Franklin).—*The Rufous-bellied Babbler.*

A common resident throughout the well-wooded parts. Breeds late, June—July. B. E.

- 12 (139) *Pyctorhis sinensis sinensis* (Gm.).—*The Indian Yellow-eyed Babbler.*

Resident throughout the Provinces. Breeds June to September. Clutches, even from the same locality, appear to belong to two distinct types. In one the eggs are smaller and speckled

with red resembling eggs of *D. hyperythra*; in the other the eggs are larger and heavily blotched and streaked with red. B. E. N.

- 13 (144) [*Pellorneum ruficeps ruficeps* (Swain)].—*The Indian Spotted Babbler.*

Fairly common at Pachmarhi where it breeds May—June (Osmaston).

- 14 (164) *Alcippe phœocephala brucei* (Hume).—*The Bombay Quaker-Thrush.*

I obtained a specimen in the Bastar State and found it common in the Baihar Tahsil of the Balaghat District. It is not uncommon at Pachmarhi where it breeds early in July. B.

- 15 (176) *Mixornis rubricapilla rubricapilla* (Tick.).—*The Yellow-breasted Babbler.*

Three specimens of this bird were obtained by me at Parasgaon in the Bastar State. B.

Sub-Family—*LIOTHRICHINÆ.*

- 16 (243) *Ægithina tiphia tiphia* (L.).—*The Common Iora.*

A common resident. Breeds June—July. B. E. N.

- 17 (245) [*Ægithina nigrilutea* (Marsh.)].—*Marshall's Iora.*

Resident in the Northern parts of the Provinces. Breeds at Pachmarhi in July.

- 18 (248) [*Chloropsis aurifrons davidsoni* (Bak.)].—*The Malabar Chloropsis.*

McMaster records this species from Chikalda in Berar.

- 19 (252) *Chloropsis jerdoni* (Blyth).—*Jerdon's Chloropsis.*

Resident throughout the Provinces. Breeds June—July. B. E.



Sub-family—*BRACHYFODINÆ*.

- 20 (271) [*Hypsipetes psaroides ganeesa* (Sykes)].—*The Southern Indian Black Bulbul.* 26

McMaster procured this bird at Chikalda on the Gawilgarh hills in Berar. It breeds in South India from March—June. The eggs are usually 2 in number and measure 1.08 by .75.

- 21 (278) *Molpastes hæmorrhous pallidus* (Baker).—*The Central Indian Red-vented Bulbul.*

Common resident, breeds May—July. B. N. E. 27

- 22 (285) [*Molpastes leucotis* (Gould)].—*The White-eared Bulbul.*

Found North of the nerbudda extending east to Hoshangabad and Saugor. I have not observed this bird personally. Breeds May—August, laying 3 or 4 eggs which are pinkish or reddish white marked with various shades of red, and measure .83 by .64.

- 23 (289) *Otocompsa emeria fuscicaudata* (Gould).—*The Southern Red-whiskered Bulbul.* 28

This bulbul is found in the Melghat and I have observed it in the Balaghat and Chhindwara Districts and also at Pachmarhi where it breeds from April—July, laying usually 3 eggs, measuring .83 by .63. E.

- 24 (290) [*Otocompsa flaviventris flaviventris* (Tick.)].—*The Black-crested Yellow Bulbul.* 29

Resident at Pachmarhi, where it breeds in June, laying 3 eggs which are pinkish white, heavily marked with pink and red. E.

- 25 (305) *Pycnonotus luteolus* (Less.).—*The White-browed Bulbul.* 30

A single specimen was obtained in the Telinkheri gardens at Nagpur, but it is more plentiful at Kamptee where it breeds in June. The nest is a loose structure of twigs lined with grass built in a low bush or tree. The eggs, 2 in number, are pinkish white sparsely marked with reddish brown. B. N. E.

Family—SITTIDÆ.

- 26 (321) *Sitta castaneiventris castaneiventris*  
(Frank.).—*The Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch.*

Breeds April—May (Pachmarhi). The nest is merely a few dead leaves at the bottom of a hole in a tree, the entrance of which is reduced in size by the application of mudplaster. The eggs are 4 in number, white marked, chiefly at the large end, with brick-red and reddish lilac, and they measure '67 by '52. B.

- 27 (325) [*Sitta frontalis frontalis* (Horsf.)].—*The Velvet fronted Blue Nuthatch.*

Has been observed at Saugor. Breeds, according to Oates, from February—June, constructing a small pad of a nest, composed of feathers, moss and hair, in a tiny hole in a tree, without using mud to reduce the size of the entrance. The eggs are generally 4 in number, white, spotted with red, chiefly towards the large end, and measure about '7 by '56.

Family—DICRURIDÆ

- 28 (327) *Dicrurus macrocercus macrocercus*  
(Vieill.).—*The Black Drongo.*

Common resident, breeding May—July. Both the spotted and the unspotted varieties of eggs have been observed. They measure 1'01 by '75. B. N. E.

- 29 (328) *Dicrurus leucophæus longicaudatus*  
(Hay).—*The Indian Ashy Drongo.*

Resident, but keeping to well-wooded parts. Breeds chiefly in May and June, constructing its nest high up on trees. The eggs resemble those of the previous species, i.e., are pale, salmon-colour, with brownish-red spots and measure '95 by '74. B.

- 30 (330) *Dicrurus cærulescens* (Linn.).—*The White-bellied Drongo.*

Resident but probably a local migrant. Keeps to well-wooded localities and only seen at Nagpur during the cold months. Recorded breeding at Pachmarhi from March—April, the eggs,



3 in number, measure '92 by '73; they are of a pale salmon-colour but of a darker tint than those of the black drongo and spotted with red and pale neutral tint, the latter are confined to the larger end of the egg and give it a hazy appearance. The red spots are almost evenly distributed in some eggs and in others form a ring round the larger end. B. E.

- 31 (334) [*Chaptia ænea malayensis* (Hay)].—*The Southern Bronzed Drongo.*

Jerdon has recorded this bird from the Bastar State, but it has not again been observed by others.

- 32 (335) [*Chibia hottentotta hottentotta* (L.)].—*The Indian Hair-crested Drongo.*

Probably resident, has been observed at Raipur and Balaghat. Breeds April—June, constructing a cradle-like nest at the extreme tip of a branch, at a great height from the ground. The eggs, 3 in number, are white or pinkish marked with reddish brown or purple. They measure 1'12 by '81.

- 33 (340) *Dissemurus paradiseus grandis* (Gould).—*The Assam Racket-tailed Drongo.*

Resident and keeps to well wooded tracts. Its eggs have been taken in the Balaghat District by McArthur. The breeding season lasts from April to June. The nest is a flimsy structure of sticks placed high up in branches of trees. The eggs are white or pinkish, marked with reddish brown and neutral tint, and measure 1'15 by '82. B.

#### Family—TROGLODYTIDÆ.

- 34 (347) *Salpornis spilonotus* (Frankl.).—*The Spotted Grey Creeper.*

A rare resident. I got a specimen at Nagpur (18-9-11) and another in the Chanda forests (8-12-12). Breeds in April and perhaps earlier. The nest has been described as cup-shaped, placed on a horizontal bough of a tree and attached to a vertical shoot. The eggs are probably 3 in number and are greenish white, with a ring of blackish brown specks round the large end, and a few specks over the remainder of the shell. They measure about '68 by '53. B.



Family—REGULIDÆ.

- 35 (260) [*Cephalopyrus flammiceps* (Burton)].—  
*The Fire-capped Tit-Warbler.*

A winter visitor, specimens have been taken at Raipur, Saugor and Nagpur.

Family—SYLVIIDÆ.

- 36 (362) [*Locustella nævia straminea* (Severtz)].—  
*The Turkestan Grass-hopper Warbler*  
Probably a winter visitor.

- 37 (363) *Acrocephalus stentoreus brunescens*  
(Jerd.).—*The Indian Great Reed-Warbler.*

A common winter visitor, some birds having been observed on 23rd April at Nagpur. It may possibly breed in the Provinces from June to August. The nest is a massive cup-shaped structure attached to reeds in or near water. The eggs, 4 in number, are pale green or stone colour marked with various colours from black to reddish. They measure .89 by 61. B.

- 38 (366) *Acrocephalus dumetorum* (Blyth).—  
*Blyth's Reed-Warbler.*

A common winter visitor, taken in Nagpur as early as 4th October.

- 39 (367) [*Acrocephalus agricola agricola* (Jerd.)].—  
*The Paddy-field Reed-Warbler.*  
A winter visitor.

- 40 (374) *Orthotomus sutorius* (Forst.).—*The Indian Tailor-bird.*

A common resident. Clutches taken in June and July, but probably breeds both earlier and later. B. E. N.

- 41 (377) [*Luscinola melanopogon* (Temm.)].—*The Moustached Sedge-Warbler.*

May possibly be found in the extreme north of the Provinces and may be resident.

- 42 (378) [*Cisticola erythracephala* (Jerd.)].—*The Red-headed Fantail-Warbler.*

Recorded from Saugor, but probably has a wider range.



- 43 (381) *Cisticola cisticola cursitans* (Frankl.).—*The Rufous Fantail-Warbler.*

Resident throughout the Provinces. Breeds August—October and perhaps earlier as well. The nest is a tubular structure placed low down in a clump of grass. The eggs, usually 5 in number, are white, speckled with red and purple, and measure .59 by .46. B. N. E.

- 44 (382) *Franklinia gracilis* (Frankl.).—*Franklin's Wren-Warbler.*

Resident. Breeds during the rains (clutch taken 1st September), constructing a nest of grass in the cavity formed by a leaf, the edges of which are skilfully stitched together. The eggs, 3 in number, are pale blue, unspotted or spotted with reddish brown, and measure .58 by .42. B. E. N.

- 45 (384) *Franklinia buchanani* (Blyth).—*The Rufous fronted Wren-Warbler.*

Resident. Breeds May—September. The nest is variously shaped made of grass and placed in a low bush. The eggs, 4 or 5 in number, are whitish speckled with dingy red, and measure .62 by .48. B. E.

- 46 (389) *Megalurus palustris* (Horsf.).—*The Striated Marsh-Warbler.*

Resident in parts of the Provinces, e. g., Hoshangabad and Seoni. Breeds in April, making a cup-shaped nest of grass in reeds growing near water. The eggs, 4 in number, are white speckled with blackish and purplish brown; they measure .9 by .63. B. E.

- 47 (392) *Chætornis locustelloides* (Blyth).—*The Bristled Grass-Warbler.*

Resident. Has been recorded from Seoni, Saugor, Raipur and observed breeding at Kamptee in September. The nests were globular structures of grass placed in long grass. The eggs, 4 in number, were white, speckled with purplish brown and inky purple and measured .8 by .6. N. E.

- 48 (394) *Hypolais rama* (Sykes).—*Sykes's Tree-Warbler.*

A common winter visitor, arriving early in September. B.

A winter visitor. One specimen was obtained at Nagpur. B.

- 50 (399) *Sylvia hortensis crassirostris* (Cretz.).—*The Eastern Orphean-Warbler.*

A winter visitor. Specimens have been observed or taken in Chanda, Nagpur and in the Melghat. B.

- 51 (402) *Sylvia curruca affinis*, (Blyth).—*The Indian Lesser White-throated Warbler.*

Very common at Nagpur in the winter. B.

- 52 (405) *Phylloscopus affinis* (Tick.).—*Tickells' Willow-Warbler.*

A common winter visitor. It has been observed in the districts of Nagpur, Balaghat, Chanda, Bastar and also at Pachmarhi. It frequently creeps about branches and tree trunks after the fashion of a nuthatch. B.

- 53 (407) *Phylloscopus collybita tristis*, (Blyth).—*The Brown Willow-Warbler.*

A winter visitor. Has been taken at Chhindwara. B.

- 54 (408) [*Phylloscopus indicus* (Jerd.)].—*The Olivaceous Willow-Warbler.*

A winter visitor.

- 55 (418) *Phylloscopus humii humii* (Brooks).—*Hume's Willow-Warbler.*

A winter visitor. Has been obtained at Nagpur. B.

- 56 (421) [*Acanthopneuste nitidus nitidus*, (Blyth)].—*The Green Willow-Warbler.*

A winter visitor.

- 57 (422) *Acanthopneuste nitidus viridanus* (Blyth).—*The Greenish Willow-Warbler.*

Very common throughout the winter. B.



- 58 (424) [*Acanthopneuste magnirostris* (Blyth)].—*The Large-billed Willow-Warbler.*

A winter visitor to at least parts of the Provinces.

- 59 (428) [*Acanthopneuste occipitalis occipitalis* (Blyth)].—*The Large-crowned Willow-Warbler.*

A winter visitor.

- 60 (433) [*Cryptolopha burkii* (Burton)].—*The Black-browed Flycatcher-Warbler.*

McMaster records this species from Kamptee and Chikalda.

- 61 (462) [*Prinia gracilis lepida* (Blyth)].—*The streaked Wren-Warbler.*

Probably resident in the Northern and Western districts. It frequents the beds and banks of rivers.

- 62 (464) *Prinia socialis* (Sykes).—*The Ashy Wren-Warbler.*

A common resident. The sub-species *socialis* and *stewarti* may both be found in the Provinces.

Breeds July—September. The nest is of two types, one resembles that of the tailor-bird and the other is a domed structure of grass. The eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are deep red and measure .64 by .47. B. E. N.

- 63 (465) *Prinia sylvatica sylvatica* (Jerd.).—*The Jungle Wren-Warbler.*

Resident. Breeds June—September, constructing a roundish nest of grass in a bush or clump of grass close to the ground. The eggs, usually 4 in number, are pale greenish speckled and marked with pale reddish brown; they measure .7 by .5. B. E.

- 64 (466) *Prinia inornata inornata* (Sykes).—*The Indian Wren-Warbler.*

A common resident. Breeds from August to October, if not throughout the rains. The nests, entirely of fine grass, is attached to grass,

stems. The eggs, 4 or 5 in number, are greenish blue, speckled and blotched with red and chocolate, in addition to which marks there are usually some delicate interwoven lines of the same colour. A variety in which the ground colour is white has also been taken in the Balaghat District. The eggs measure '61 by '45. B. E. N.

Family—LANIIDÆ.

- 65 (469) *Lanius excubitor lahtora* (Sykes).—*The Indian Grey Shrike.*

Resident. Breeds March to May. In two instances only 2 eggs were found in the nest. They measure 1'03 by '79. B. E.

- 66 (473) *Lanius vittatus* (Val.).—*The Bay-backed Shrike.*

One of the commonest shrikes in the Provinces. Breeds June to July. The eggs, 5 or 6 in number, measure '83 by '66. B. N. E.

- 67 (475) *Lanius nigriceps nigriceps* (Frank).—*The Indian Black-headed Shrike.*

Inhabits the Eastern parts of the Provinces, at all events during the winter months, if it is not a resident. It extends west to Nagpur where it is rare, and I am almost sure I observed it in the Jubulpore District as well. B.

- 68 (476) *Lanius schach erythronotus* (Vig.).—*The Rufous-backed Shrike.*

Resident. Another very common shrike. Breeds June to July and perhaps earlier as well. The eggs, 4 or 5 in number, measure about '92 by '71. B. E.

- 69 (479) [*Lanius cristatus isabellinus* (Ehr.)].—*The Pale-brown Shrike.*

A winter visitor. Has been recorded at Seoni and Raipur.

- 70 (481) *Lanius cristatus cristatus* (L.).—*The Brown Shrike.*

A winter visitor throughout the Provinces. B.



Resident in the Satpura Plateau Districts. The nest is a shallow cup placed in the branch of a tree. The eggs, 3 in number, are pale green marked with umber-brown, and measure '69 by '49. E.

72 (488)

**Tephrodornis pondicerianus (Gmel.).—The Common Wood-Shrike.**

Resident and common throughout the Provinces. Breeds February to May. The nest is a small one placed on the upper side of the fork of a rather thick branch. The eggs, 3 in number, are white marked with various shades of purple and brown and measure about '75 by '61. B. E.

73 (490)

**Pericrocotus speciosus speciosus (Lath.).—The Indian Scarlet Minivet.**

Not common. I have observed it in the districts of Balaghat, Chhindwara and the Bastar State in winter. It has also been observed at Pachmarhi. Keeps to well-wooded localities. A party when disturbed were noticed making for trees with red leaves. B.

74 (499)

**Pericrocotus roseus roseus, (Vieill.).—**

Two specimens were obtained at Nagpur on the following dates—<sup>↑</sup> O 2nd April 1912; O 15th December 1911. B. +

75 (500)

**Pericrocotus peregrinus peregrinus (L.).—The Small Minivet.**

A common resident. Breeds February to July. The nest is a small cup-shaped structure coated with cobweb and placed on the branch of a tree. The eggs, 2 to 3 in number, are greenish white marked with brownish red, and measure '67 by '53. B. E. N.

76 (501)

**Pericrocotus erythropygius, (Jerd.).—The White-bellied Minivet.**

Resident, but not common. Breeds in July and August. The nest is similar to that of the previous species. The eggs are greenish white marked with brown, and measure '7 by '55. B.

- 77 (505) *Campophaga melanoschista melanoschista* (Hodg.).—*The Dark-grey Cuckoo-shrike.*

I have taken this bird in the Bastar State only. B.

- 78 (508) *Campophaga sykesi* (Strick.).—*The Black-headed Cuckoo-shrike.*

Resident, breeds May to July, constructing a shallow saucer-like nest in the fork of a tree. The eggs, 3 in number, are greenish white marked with pale brown and measure '83 by '65. B.

- 79 (510) *Graucalus macii macii* (Less.).—*The Large Cuckoo-shrike.*

A common resident. Breeds April to June. The nest is a shallow structure of twigs in a lofty branch of a tree. The eggs, 3 in number, are pale green with brown and purple marks, and measure 1'26 by '9. B.

Family—**ORIOLIDÆ.**

- 80 (514) *Oriolus indicus indicus* (Jerd.).—*The Black-naped Oriole.*

A rare winter visitor.

- 81 (518) *Oriolus oriolus kundoo* (Sykes).—*The Indian Oriole.*

A common resident. Breeds May to July, constructing a cradle-like nest of grass, suspended to the fork of a leafy branch of a large tree. The eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are white, spotted with black or reddish brown, and measure 1'11 by '81. B. E. N.

- 82 (521) *Oriolus luteolus luteolus* (L.).—*The Indian Black-naped Oriole.*

Resident, but more in evidence in well-wooded localities. Breeds May to July. The nest is similar to *O. c. kundoo*, but the eggs, 2 or 3 in number, are slightly larger, measuring 1'14 by '82. B. E.



## Family—EULABETIDÆ.

- 83 (524) *Eulabes intermedia intermedia*, (Hay).—  
*The Indian Grackle.*

Resident in the Bastar State and perhaps the adjoining districts. Breeds from March to May, laying 2 or 3 eggs in natural hollows of trees. The eggs are pale green or blue spotted and splashed with purple and chocolate brown, and measure 1.13 by .8.

## Family—STURNIDÆ.

- 84 (528) *Pastor roseus* (L.).—*The Rose-coloured Starling.*

Visits the Provinces in large numbers in the cold weather. B.

- 85 (532) *Sturnus vulgaris poltaratskii* (Finsch).—  
*The Indian or Finsch's Starling.*

A winter visitor to the Northern districts. B.

- 86 (538) *Sturnia malabarica malabarica* (Gm.).—  
*The Grey-headed Myna.*

Taken in the Bastar State and also observed at Nagpur. Breeds in May and June in holes of forest trees. The eggs, from 3 to 5, measure .93 by .7. B.

- 87 (544) *Temenuchus pagodarum* (Gm.).—*The Black-headed Myna.*

A common resident. Breeds from May to August in holes in trees. The eggs, 3 to 5 in number, measure .97 by .75.

- 88 (549) *Acridotheres tristis* (L.).—*The Common Myna.*

Resident, and very common everywhere. Breeds April to July. The eggs, 4 or 5 in number, measure 1.19 by .86. B. E.

- 89 (551) *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Lath.).—*The Bank Myna.*

Resident in the Nerbudda Valley and in the Eastern portions of the Provinces. I found it

common in the Kanker State and it extends west to Ramtek and Kamptee. Breeds in June excavating a nest chamber in the vertical banks of rivers and in the sides of wells. The eggs, 4 or 5 in number, measure 1.05 by .82. B. E.

- 90 (555) *Sturnopastor contra contra* (L.).—*The Pied Myna*.

Resident throughout the Provinces, but more common to the east and probably absent in the west. Breeds May to July, constructing a massive nest on the branch of a tree. The eggs, 4 or 5 in number, measure 1.11 by .82. B. N. E.

#### Family—MUSCICAPIDÆ.

- 91 (561) *Siphia parva parva* (Bechst.).—*The European Red-breasted Flycatcher*.

A common winter visitor. B.

- 92 (568) *Cyornis superciliaris* (Jerd.).—*The White-browed Blue Flycatcher*.

A winter visitor has been taken in the Nagpur, Balaghat and Chhindwara Districts. B.

- 93 (570) *Cyornis astigma* (Hodg.).—*The Little Blue-and-white Flycatcher*.

A winter visitor, a specimen taken near Seoni. B.

- 94 (575) [*Cyornis rubeculoides* (Vigors)].—*The Blue-throated Flycatcher*.

A rare winter visitor which I have not observed.

- 95 (576) *Cyornis banyumas tickelliae* (Blyth).—*Tickell's Blue Flycatcher*.

A common resident. Breeds in June, constructing a nest of dead leaves and grass in a hole in a bank or among rocks and laying 4 eggs which are so thickly speckled as to appear of to be of an olive-colour or brownish-rufous throughout, and measure .76 by .56. B. E.



96 (579)

*Stoparola melanops melanops* (Vigors).—*The Verditer Flycatcher*.

A winter visitor, may possibly be found breeding within the Provinces. B.

97 (588)

*Alseonax latirostris* (Raffl.).—*The Brown Flycatcher*.

A winter visitor, but some birds may breed within the Provinces in June. The nest is cup-shaped and placed at about 20 feet from the ground. The clutch contains 4 eggs. B.

98 (589)

[*Alseonax ruficaudus* (Swains.)].—*The Rufous-tailed Flycatcher*.

A winter visitor.

99 (592)

*Culicicapa ceylonensis* (Swain).—*The Grey-headed Flycatcher*.

Common in winter. Recorded breeding in Pachmarhi in June and July. The nest, composed of moss lined with fibre, is placed against a rock or tree-trunk. The eggs, 4 in number, are whitish marked with grey, forming a zone round the larger end. They measure .61 by .48. B. N. E

100 (598)

*Terpsiphone paradisi paradisi* (L.).—*The Indian Paradise Flycatcher*.

Resident. Breeds June to July, constructing a small cup-shaped nest of grass and fibres in the branch of a tree or bamboo. The eggs, 3 in number, are pink marked with brownish-red, and measure about .81 by .6.

101 (601)

*Hypothymis azurea sykesi* (Baker).—*The Madras Black-naped Flycatcher*.

Resident, but keeps to well-wooded tracts. Breeds June to July. The nest is cup-shaped, placed in the fork of a branch at no great height from the ground. The eggs, 3 in number, are white or pinkish marked with reddish, and measure .69 by .53. B. E.

- 102 (604) *Rhipidura aureola aureola* (Less.).—*The White-browed Fantail Flycatcher.*

A common resident. It sometimes attends cattle, snapping up the insects disturbed by the animals. Breeds March to July. The nest is a small cup made of fine grass coated with cobweb and is placed on a branch or attached to a fork. The eggs, 3 in number, are white or cream-coloured, marked with greyish brown, and measure .66 by .51. B. N. E.

- 103 (605) [*Rhipidura albicollis albicollis* (Vieill.)].—*The White-throated Fantail Flycatcher.*

Inhabits the Eastern parts of the Provinces, where it is probably resident.

- 104 (607) [*Rhipidura pectoralis* (Jerd.)].—*The White-spotted Fantail Flycatcher.*

Resident probably throughout the Provinces. Very common in the Districts of Nagpur, Balaghat and Chanda. Breeds April to July. The eggs are very similar to those of *R. a. aureola* and frequently have the brownish spots arranged in a zone round the larger end. B. N. E.

#### Family—TURDIDÆ.

##### Sub-family—SAXICOLINÆ.

- 105 (608) *Saxicola caprata bicolor* (Sykes).—*The Northern Indian Pied Bush-Chat.*

Resident. Breeds April to June, making a nest in the hole of a bank. The eggs, 4, sometimes 5 in number, are pale bluish green, marked in various ways with brownish red, and measure .67 by .55. B. E.

- 106 (610) *Saxicola torquata indica* (Blyth).—*The Indian Bush-Chat.*

A common winter visitor. B.

- 107 (620) [*Ænanthe opistholeuca* (Strick.)].—*Strickland's Chat.*

A winter visitor as far south as Nagpur according to Oates.



- 108 (625) [*Ænanthe isabellina* (Cretz.)].—*The Isabel-line Chat*.

Will probably be found visiting the Northern districts in winter.

- 109 (626) [*Ænanthe deserti atrogularis* (Blyth)].—*Gould's Desert Chat*.

A winter visitor to the western half of the Provinces, extending east to Nagpur.

- 110 (628) [*Ænanthe xanthopyrma chrysopygia* (De F.)].—*The Red-tailed Chat*.

Entered on the authority of Murray's Distribution Table of Indian Birds, but very doubtful.

- 111 (629) *Cercomela fusca* (Blyth).—*The Brown Rock-Chat*.

Resident in the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh and Hoshangabad Districts, but probably has a wider range. Breeds March to July in holes of walls, quarries, cliffs, etc., and laying 3 to 5 eggs which are blue marked with rufous, and measure .82 by .62. B. E.

Sub-family—*PHÆNICURINÆ*.

- 112 (644) *Phœnicurus ochrurus rufiventris* (Vieill.).—*The Indian Redstart*.

A common winter visitor. It appears at Nagpur on about the 23rd September. B.

- 113 (647) *Cyanosylvia suecica* (L.).—*The Indian Blue-throat*.

A Common winter visitor. B.

- 114 (650) *Calliope calliope* (Pall.).—*The Common Ruby-throat*.

A rare winter visitor. A specimen was secured at Lamta in the Balaghat District.

- 115 (661) *Thamnobia fulicata cambaiensis* (Lath.).—*The Brown-backed Indian Robin*.

A common resident. Breeds March to July, laying 3 to 4 eggs, which are greenish white mottled with reddish-brown, and measure .79 by .59. B. N. E.

- 116 (663) *Copsychus saularis saularis* (Linn.)—*The Indian Magpie-Robin.*

A very common resident. Breeds March to July, making a rough nest in holes of trees, or walls, or in houses, and laying usually 4 eggs, which are greenish marked with reddish-brown, and measure about '87 by '66. B. E.

- 117 (664) [*Kittocincla macroura tricolor* (Vieill.)].—*The Indian Shama.*

Sub-family—*BRACHYPTERYGINÆ.*

- 118 (191) [*Larvivora cyane brunnea* (Hodg.)].—*The Himalayan Blue-Chat.*

A winter visitor. I have not observed it yet.

Sub-family—*TURDINÆ.*

- 119 (671) *Planesticus nigroplieus* (Lefres.)—*The Black-capped Black-bird.*

Rare, but may possibly breed in the Provinces. It has been recorded at Raipur and Chikalda and I got a specimen at Khawasa in the Seoni District. B.

- 120 (685) *Geocichla citrina cyanotis* (Jard. & Sel.)—*The White-throated Ground-Thrush.*

Resident in the well-wooded tracts. Breeds June to July. The nest is composed of twigs and grass placed on a fairly thick horizontal branch. The eggs, 4 in number, are greenish white freckled with rufous, and measure 1 by '75. B. N. E.

- 121 (686) [*Geocichla citrina citrina* (Lath.)].—*The Orange-headed Ground-Thrush.*

Probably found sparingly in the Provinces during the winter only.

- 122 (691) [*Petrophila cinclorhyncha* (Vig.)].—*The Blue-headed Rock-Thrush.*

A winter visitor, a few specimens have been obtained at Nagpur. B.



- 123 (693) *Petrophila solitaria* (L.).—*The Blue Rock-Thrush.*

A winter visitor to the whole of the Provinces. B.

- 124 (698) [*Oreocincla dauma*. (Lath.)].—*The Small-billed Mountain-Thrush.*

Probably a rare winter visitor. Has been recorded from Saugor (Murray).

- 125 (189) *Myiophoneus horsfieldi* (Vigors).—*The Malabar Whistling-Thrush.*

Resident in parts of the Provinces; very common at Pachmarhi and the Melghat and also recorded in the Sirguja State. Breeds June to July, placing its nest in crevices in more or less vertical rocks in ravines. The eggs, 3 in number, are salmon-coloured or pink marked with pinkish-brown, and measure about 1.3 by .95. B.

#### Family—PLOCEIDÆ.

#### Sub-family—PLOCEINÆ.

- 126 (720) *Ploceus philippinus philippinus* (L.).—*The Baya.*

Resident in the open country. Breeds May to August, laying 2 to 3 white eggs, measuring .82 by .59. The nests are only too well known to need description. B. N. E.

- 127 (722) [*Ploceus benghalensis* (L.)].—*The Black-throated Weaver-bird.*

Probably resident in the Northern districts. Breeds in the rains. The nest resembles that of the Baya with a shorter funnel and is usually attached to long grass. The eggs measure .82 by .58.

- 128 (723) [*Ploceus manyar flaviceps* (Less.)].—*The Striated Weaver-bird.*

Resident. The nest and eggs resemble those of the previous species.

Sub-family—VIDUINÆ.

- 129 (725) [*Munia malacca* (L)].—*The Black-headed Munia*.
- Inhabits the south-western parts of the Provinces. All Munias construct globular nests of grass with an opening at the side. The nest is generally placed in a bush or in long grass. The eggs are white. This species breeds from April to October. The eggs measure '64 by '47.
- 130 (726) [*Munia atricapilla* (Vieill.)].—*The Chestnut bellied Munia*.
- Resident in the Eastern districts. Breeds from June to September in swampy localities. The eggs measure about '63 by '43.
- 131 (728) *Uroloncha striata striata* (L.).—*The White-backed Munia*.
- Resident. Very common in the Chanda District, extending north to Bhandara. Breeds probably throughout the year. The eggs measure '61 by '44. B.
- 132 (734) *Uroloncha malabarica* (L.).—*The White-throated Munia*.
- Common. Breeds February to October. The eggs, 3 to 5 in number, measure '6 by '47. B. N. E.
- 133 (735) *Uroloncha punctulata punctulata* (L.).—*The Spotted Munia*.
- Resident. Breeds almost throughout the year. The eggs measure '65 by '46. B.
- 134 (737) *Stictospiza formosa* (Lath.).—*The Green Munia*.
- Breeds during the rains as well as in the cold season. Nests have been taken in September and October. The eggs, 3 to 6 in number, measure '66 by '47. B. E.



- 135 (738) *Amandava amandava amandava* (L.).—  
*The Indian Red Munia.*

Resident, breeds probably twice in the year. Nests have been taken in September and October and December. The eggs, 5 to 7 in number, measure .55 by .43. B. E.

Family—FRINGILLIDÆ.

Sub-family—FRINGILLINÆ.

- 136 (761) *Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus* (Hodg.).—  
*Hodgson's Rose-Finch.*

A winter visitor. B.

- 137 (775) *Gymnorhis xanthosterna xanthosterna* (Bonap.).—*The Yellow-throated Sparrow.*

A common resident. Breeds from April to May in holes in trees. The eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are greenish white, densely blotched all over with brown, and measure .74 by .55. B. E.

- 138 (776) *Passer domesticus indicus* (J. & S.).—  
*The Indian House-Sparrow.*

Very common resident. Breeds February to May. The eggs, usually 5 in number, are white or greenish marked with various shades of brown, and measure .81 by .6. B. N. E.

Sub-family—EMBERIZINÆ.

- 139 (790) [*Emberiza fucata arcuata* (Sharpe)].—*The Indian Grey-headed Bunting.*

A rare winter visitor. Specimens have been taken at Nagpur and Saugor.

- 140 (793) *Emberiza stewarti* (Blyth.).—*The White-capped Bunting.*

A specimen was obtained at Nagpur in December. B.

- 141 (795) *Emberiza buchanani* (Blyth.).—*The Grey-necked Bunting.*

A winter visitor. B.

- 142 (799) *Emberiza melanocephala* (Scop.).—*The Black-headed Bunting.*

A winter visitor. B.

- 143 (800) *Emberiza luteola* (Sparr.).—*The Red-headed Bunting.*

A common winter visitor.

- 144 (803) *Melophus melanicterus* (Gmel.).—*The Crested Bunting.*

Resident. Breeds April to August, making a saucer-like nest of grass on the ground or in holes of banks and walls. The eggs, 2 or more in number, are thickly marked with red or purple, and measure about '79 by '63. B. E.

Family—HIRUNDINIDÆ.

- 145 (805) [*Delichon urbica cashmeriensis* (Gould.)].—*The Kashmir Martin.*

A solitary specimen was obtained by Blanford at Bilaspur in April.

- 146 (808) [*Riparia riparia riparia* (L.)].—*The Sand-Martin.*

A winter visitor to the north of the Provinces.

- 147 (809) *Riparia brevicandata* (Mc Clell.).—*The Indian Sand-Martin.*

Resident. Keeping to the banks of the larger streams. Breeds November to February in the sandy banks of rivers, constructing a scanty nest at the end of a narrow tunnel about three feet in length. The eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are pure white, and measure '68 by '48. B. E.

- 148 (810) [*Ptyonoprogne rupestris* (Scop.)].—*The Crag-Martin.*

A winter visitor.

- 149 (811) *Ptyonoprogne concolor* (Sykes).—*The Dusky Crag-Martin.*

Resident. The nest is a cup-shaped structure of mud attached to cliffs or buildings. The eggs, 4 in number, are white speckled with reddish



brown, and measure about '72 by '52. They are noticed breeding in the north during January and February and at Nagpur in August. B. E.

- 150 (813) *Hirundo rustica rustica* (L.).—*The Common Swallow*.

A winter visitor. B.

- 151 (818) *Hirundo smithii* (Leach).—*The Wire-tailed Swallow*.

Breeds probably throughout the year (Hoshangabad in January to March: Seoni in March). The nest is a cup-shaped one made of mud placed under bridges and rocks in the vicinity of water. The eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are white marked with various shades of brown and red, and measure '72 by '53. B. E. N.

- 152 (819) *Hirundo fluvicola* (Jerd.).—*The Indian Cliff Swallow*.

Resident. Breeds from January to March and from August to November, making clusters of spherical mud nests with tubular entrances under bridges or on the face of a cliff. The eggs, 2 to 3 in number, are spotless white or speckled with reddish brown. They measure '76 by '53. E.

- 153 (822) *Hirundo daurica nepalensis* (Hodg.).—*Hodgson's Striated Swallow*.

A winter visitor. B.

- 154 (823) *Hirundo daurica erythropygia* (Sykes).—*Sykes' Striated Swallow*.

Resident. Breeds April to August, constructing a retort-shaped nest of mud under culverts, rocks, or in old buildings. The eggs are pure white, 3 sometimes 4 in number, and measure '78 by '55. B. E.

#### Family—MOTACILLIDÆ.

- 155 (826) *Motacilla alba dukhunensis* (Sykes).—*The Indian White Wagtail*.

A common winter visitor. B.

- 156 (829) *Motacilla alba personata* (Gould).—*The Masked Wagtail*.

A winter visitor. B.

- 157 (831) *Motacilla maderaspatensis* (Gmel.).—*The Large Pied Wagtail*.  
Resident. Breeds in April and May, constructing a rough nest of grass, etc., in holes of banks, under stones, etc. The eggs, 3 to 5 in number, are dull white or pale greenish marked with brown of various shades, and measure '9 by '66. B. E.
- 158 (832) *Motacilla cinerea melanope* (Pall.).—*The Grey Wagtail*.  
A winter visitor. Arrives at Nagpur on about 20th September.
- 159 (833) *Motacilla flava thunbergi* (Billberg.).—*The Grey-headed Wagtail*.  
A winter visitor. B.
- 160 (835) *Motacilla flava beema* (Sykes).—*The Blue-headed Wagtail*.  
A winter visitor. B.
- 161 (837) *Motacilla citreola citreola* (Pall.).—*The Yellow-headed Wagtail*.  
A winter visitor. B.
- 162 (839) [*Dendronothus indicus* (Gmel.)].—*The Forest Wagtail*.  
A rare winter visitor.
- 163 (840) *Anthus trivialis* (Linn.).—*The Tree Pipit*.  
A winter visitor. I have definite records from Melghat, Pachmarhi, Hoshangabad and Seoni. B.
- 164 (841) *Anthus maculatus* (Jerd.).—*The Indian Tree-Pipit*.  
A common winter visitor. B.
- 165 (844) [*Anthus leucophrys jerdoni* (Finsch.)].—*The Brown Rock-Pipit*.  
A winter visitor.
- 166 (845) *Anthus richardi richardi* (Vieill.).—*Richards' Pipit*.  
A specimen was obtained at Nagpur.



- 167 (846) [*Anthus richardi striolatus* (Blyth.)].—*Blyths Pipit*.

A winter visitor.

- 168 (847) *Anthus richardi rufulus* (Vieill.).

Paddyfield  
Pipit

A common resident. Breeds March to July. The nest is placed on the ground under shelter of a tuft of grass or clod of earth. The eggs, 3 rarely 4 in number, are greenish white, thickly marked with brown and purplish red, and measure '8 by '6. B. E.

- 169 (848) *Anthus campestris minor* (Blasius).—*The Tawny Pipit*.

A winter visitor. B.

Family—**ALAUDIDÆ.**

- 170 (861) *Alauda gulgula gulgula* (Frank.).—*The Small Indian Sky-Lark*.

Resident. Breeds in May, constructing a nest of grass on the ground and laying usually 4 eggs which are marked with yellowish and purple brown, and measure about '95 by '67. B. E.

- 171 (863) *Calandrella brachydactyla dukhunensis* (Sykes).—*The Rufous Short-tæd Lark*.

A winter visitor. Found in large flocks. These larks are the so-called Ortolans. B.

- 172 (866) *Alaudula raytal raytal* (Blyth).—*The Ganges Sand-Lark*.

Resident. Has been observed breeding in the Saugor and Damoh Districts and in the Nerbudda and Kanhan beds in May. The nest is placed in a hollow on a sand-bank, under shelter of a stone or shrub. The eggs, 3 in number, are greyish white, speckled with yellowish brown, and measure '75 by '55. E.

- 173 (869) *Mirafra cantillans cantillans* (Jerd.).—*The Singing Bush-Lark*.

Resident. Breeds in April and again in August to September. The eggs, 4 in number, are dull white thickly marked with various shades of brown, and measure '81 by '62. B. E.

- 174 (870) [*Mirafra assamica assamica* (McC.)].—*The Bengal Bush-Lark*.

Recorded by Murray as resident in the Eastern parts of the Central Provinces.

- 175 (871) *Mirafra erythroptera* (Jerd.).—*The Red-winged Bush-Lark*.

Breeds in April and again in July to September. The eggs, 3 to 4 in number, are speckled with various shades of red and brown, and measure '76 by '59. Both this and other Bush-Larks build domed nests on the ground. B. E.

- 176 (872) *Gulerita cristata chendoola* (Frank).—*The Crested Lark*.

Resident in the Northern districts where it breeds in April to May. The nest is a small one made of grass lined with hair feathers, etc., and placed on the ground under shelter of a stone or clod of earth. The eggs, 3 in number, are dull white marked with brown and purple, and measure '87 by '65. E.

- 177 (875) *Galerita deva* (Sykes).—*Sykes' Crested Lark*.

Resident. Breeds May to June, making its nest at the foot of a tuft of grass or bush, and laying three eggs, which are speckled with reddish brown and purplish, and measure '77 by '6. B. E.

- 178 (877) *Ammomanes phoenicura phoenicura* (Frank.).—*The Rufous-tailed Finch-Lark*.

Resident. Breeds March to May, making its nest of grass on the ground and laying 3 or 4 eggs, which are speckled with yellowish and reddish brown, and measure '85 by '62. B. E.

- 179 (879) *Pyrrhulauda grisea grisea* (Scop.).—*The Ashy-crowned Finch-Lark*.

Resident. Breeds February to May and again in August to September. The nest is a small pad of grass, fibres and feathers placed on the ground. The eggs, 2, rarely 3 in number, are speckled with brown and grey, and measure '73 by '55. B. E.



## Family—ZOSTEROPIDÆ.

- 180 (226) *Zosterops palpebrosa palpebrosa* (Temm.).—  
*The Indian White-eye.*

Resident in the eastern parts.

- 181 (226) *Zosterops palpebrosa elwesi* (Baker).—*The Western White-eye.*

Resident throughout the Provinces. Breeds chiefly in May and June. The nest is a very delicate, little cup-made of vegetable fibres and cobwebs, suspended in the fork of a small branch. The eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are pale blue, and measure .62 by .47. B. E.

## Family—NECTARINIIDÆ.

## Sub-Family—NECTARINIINÆ.

- 182 (882) *Æthopyga siparaja seheriæ* (Tick.).—*The Himalayan Yellow-backed Sun-bird.*

I shot a male of this species at Lougher in the Balaghat District on 1st April at an altitude of about 2,000'. B.

- 183 (895) *Cyrtostomus asiaticus asiaticus* (Lath.).—*The Purple Sun-bird.*

A common resident. Breeds chiefly from February to June. Its pear-shaped nest is only too well known. The eggs, generally 2 in number, sometimes 3, are dull white, marked with various shades of brown, and measure .64 by .46. B. N. E.

- 184 (901) *Cyrtostomus zeylonicus* (L.).—*The Purple-rumped Sun-bird.*

A common resident in the eastern parts of the Provinces, Raipur, Bastar, etc., extending west to the Bhandara District, and even to Nagpur where I have only noticed it once. Nest and eggs similar to that of the previous species. B.

Family—**DICÆIDÆ.**

- 185 (919) **Dicæum erythrorhynchum** (Lath.).—*Tickell's Flower-pecker.*

Resident. Breeds in March and perhaps later, constructing a small pendent nest of fine vegetable fibres and down, attached to the extremity of a twig. The nest is well concealed under drooping leaves or amidst red-ants nests. The eggs, 3 in number, are glossless white, and measure .58 by .41. B. N. E.

- 186 (921) **Piprisoma squalidum squalidum** (Burt.).—*The Thick-billed Flower-pecker.*

Resident. Breeds February to May, constructing a small purse-like bag suspended from a horizontal twig on a tree or bush. The materials used resemble felt. The eggs, usually 3, are white or pinkish, marked in various ways with brownish pink or claret-colour. They measure .63 by .45. B. N. E.

Family—**PITTIDÆ.**

- 187 (933) **Pitta brachyura** (Linn.).—*The Indian Pitta.*

Resident. Breeds in June and July, constructing a huge globular nest of twigs and leaves on the ground or on low branches. The eggs, 4 or 5 in number, are glossy white, marked with maroon and purple, and measure about 1.01 by .86. B. E.

Order—**PICI.**

Family—**PICIDÆ.**

Sub-family—**PICINÆ.**

- 188 (948) **Picus striolatus** (Blyth).—*The Little Scalym-bellied Green Wood-pecker.*

Found sparingly in the Bastar State and in the Balaghat District. It is probably resident and breeds from March to May in holes in the stems or branches of trees, laying generally 5 glossy porcellanic white eggs, that measure about 1.05 by .8. B.



- 189 (972) **Liopicus mahrattensis** (Lath).—*The Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker.*

A common resident. Breeds February to April, and lays usually 3 white eggs, measuring about .87 by .68. B. E.

- 190 (976) **Iyngipicus hardwickii** (Jerdon).—*The Indian Pigmy Woodpecker.*

Resident. Common in well-wooded parts. Breeds in March to April, constructing its nest hole frequently on the dead branch of a mango tree or *siris* and the eggs, usually 3 or 4 in number, are white and somewhat spherical, and measure about .7 by .52. B.

- 191 (983) **Micropternus brachyurus mesos** (Kloss).—*The Orissa Rufous Woodpecker.*

I saw and took specimens of this bird at Khapa in the Balaghat District. Breeds in April and May, constructing its nest within the nest of the red-ant *Cecophylla smaragdina*.

- 192 (986) **Brachypternus aurantius aurantius** (L.).—*The Northern Golden-backed Woodpecker.*

A common resident ; breeds January to March, laying 3 eggs which are white and glossy, and measuring about 1.11 by .8. B. E.

- 193 (991) **Chrysocolaptes festivus** (Bodd.).—*The Black-backed Woodpecker.*

I have taken this bird at Charama in the Kanker State and at Tamia in the Chhindwara District. It is probably a resident breeding during the cold months and laying a single white egg in a hole in a tree as usual. B.

- 194 (995) [**Hemicercus canente** (Less.)].—*The Heart-spotted Woodpecker.*

Jerdon reported the occurrence of this bird in the Chanda forests, but it has not been observed by anybody since.

Sub-family—IYNGINÆ.

- 195 (1003) **Iynx torquilla japonica** (Bonap.).—*The Kashmir Wryneck.*

A winter visitor.

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## Family—CAPITONIDÆ.

- 196 (1008) **Thereiceryx zeylanicus caniceps**  
(Frank.).—*The Northern Green Barbet.*

Common in well-wooded localities. Breeds March to May, laying 4 eggs in a hole hollowed by the bird itself in a tree. The eggs are dull white, slightly glossy, and measure about 1.21 by .88. B. E.

- 197 (1019) **Xantholæma hæmatocephala indica**  
(Lath.).—*The Indian Crimson-breasted Barbet.*

Common. Breeds from January to April, earlier in the south. The eggs, 2 to 4 in number, are white, fragile, with little or no gloss, and measure about .99 by .69. B. E.

## Order—ANISODACTYLI.

## Sub-order—CORACIÆ.

## Family—CORACIIDÆ.

- 198 (1022) **Coracias benghalensis benghalensis**  
(L.).—*The Northern Indian Roller.*

Common. Breeds April to May, making use of a hole in a tree, or sometimes in an old wall or the roof of a house. The nest is generally lined with feathers fibre or grass, but sometimes the lining is omitted. The eggs, usually 4 in number, are broad ovals, of the purest china-white and very glossy; they measure about 1.3 by 1.06. B. E.

## Sub-order—MEROPEs.

## Family.—MEROPIDÆ.

- 199 (1026) **Merops orientalis orientalis** (Lath.).—*The Common Indian Bee-Eater.*

Common. Breeds April to May, laying 4 or 5 eggs at the end of a hole which it digs to a depth of 1½ to 5 feet, usually in a bank or cliff. The eggs are spherical oval, white and glossy, and measure about .78 by .7. B. E.



- 200 (1027) *Merops superciliosus javanicus* (Horsf.).—*The Blue-tailed Bee-Eater.*

Resident, but not so common as the last species. Breeds in large colonies from April to May in a hole 4 to 7 feet long. It lays usually 3 to 5 eggs which are spherical, white and glossy. They measure about '88 by '76. B. E.

- 201 (1031) [*Nyctiornis athertoni*. (J. & S.)].—*The Blue-bearded Bee-Eater.*

Recorded at Pachmarhi by Osmaston.

### Sub-order—*HALCYONE.*

#### Family—*ALCEDINIDÆ.*

- 202 (1033) *Ceryle rudis leucomelanura* (Reich.).—*The Indian Pied Kingfisher.*

Breeds from February to May, laying 4 to 6 white, glossy, broadly oval eggs at the end of a hole usually made in the perpendicular bank of a river. The eggs measure about 1'18 by '94. B. E.

- 203 (1035) *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* (Gmel.).—*The Common Indian Kingfisher.*

Breeds from April to June in a hole immediately over water and about 2 feet deep. The eggs, 5 to 7 in number, are white and glossy, and measure '8 by '68. B. E.

- 204 (1043) *Ramphalcyon capensis gurali* (Pearson).—*The Brown-headed Stork-billed Kingfisher.*

Resident, but not common. Observed breeding in the Balaghat District in June and July. The eggs, 4 in number, measure about 1'17 by 1'05. B.

- 205 (1044) *Halcyon smyrnensis fusca* (Bodd.).—*The Indian White-breasted Kingfisher.*

Common resident. Breeds April to July, laying 4 to 5 or more eggs, measuring about 1'13 by 1'03, at the end of the usual burrow in the bank of a stream or tank. B. E.

Sub-order—*BUCEROTES*.Family—*BUCEROTIDÆ*.

- 206 (1052) *Anthracoceros coronatus coronatus*  
(Bodd.).—*The Malabar Pied Hornbill*.

Found in the Eastern parts of the Provinces ;  
I have observed it in the districts of Raipur,  
Bilaspur, Seoni and the Bastar State. B.

- 207 (1062) *Lophoceros birostris* (Scop.).—*The Common Grey Hornbill*.

A common resident, Breeding in April to June  
in a hole in a tree which the female bird closes  
with her own droppings, leaving only a slit  
through which she is fed by the male. The  
eggs, 3 to 5 in number, are dull white, and  
measure about 1.7 by 1.22. B. E.

- 208 (1063) [*Lophoceros griseus* (Lath.)].—*The Malabar Grey Hornbill*.

The species is reported as occurring in the  
Nimar District and I have noticed Hornbills at  
Khandwa which were destitute of a casque.

Sub-order—*UPUPÆ*.Family—*UPUPIDÆ*.

- 209 (1066) *Upupa epops epops* (L.).—*The European Hoopæ*.

A winter visitor. B.

- 210 (1067) *Upupa epops orientalis* (S. B.).—*The Indian Hoopæ*.

Resident. Breeds from February to May in a  
hole in a tree, wall or bank lined with grass,  
feathers, hair, etc. The eggs, 3 to 7 in number,  
are pale bluish or greenish white and measure  
about .97 by .66. B. E.

Order—*MACROCHIRES*.Sub-order—*MICROPODES*.Family—*MICROPODIDÆ*.Sub-family—*MICROPODINÆ*.

- 211 (1068) [*Micropus melba melba* (L.)].—*The Alpine Swift*.



- Probably resident at Gwalgarh—Berar according to McMaster.  
 212 (1073) *Micropus affinis affinis* (Gray).—*The Common Indian Swift*.

Common resident. Breeds from February to August. The eggs, usually 3 in number, are white, long ovals, and measure about .87 by .57. B. E. N.

- 213 (1074) *Micropus affinis subfurcatus* (Blyth).—*The Malay House-Swift*.

A single specimen from Chanda, probably a straggler, was found by Hume in the Calcutta Collection.

- 214 (1075) *Tachornis batassiensis batassiensis* (Gray).—*The Palm-Swift*.

Breeds twice during the year, attaching its nest to the under-side of a palm-leaf. It consists of a small pocket-like cup, inserted in one of the furrows of the leaf, and made of vegetable down or small feathers glued together by its salivary secretion. The eggs are generally 3 in number, white, long ovals, measuring about .71 by .46. B.

Sub-family—*CHÆTURINÆ*.

- 215 (1079) [*Idicapus sylvatica* (Tick.)].—*The White rumped Spine-tail*.

A forest species.

Sub-family—*HEMIPROCININÆ*.

- 216 (1086) *Hemiprocne coronata* (Tick.).—*The Indian Crested Swift*.

Resident, keeping to wooded tracts. Breeds March to April and possibly again later. It lays a single greyish white egg, measuring .9 by .55 inches in a minute saucer-shaped nest, only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, of flakes of bark and a few feathers cemented together and attached to the side of a horizontal dead twig or branch with saliva. B.

Sub-order—*CAPRIMULGI*.Family—*CAPRIMULGIDÆ*.

- 217 (1089) [*Caprimulgus mahrattensis* (Sykes)].—  
*Sykes' Nightjar*.

Rare.

- 218 (1090) *Caprimulgus monticola* (Frank.).—  
*Franklin's Nightjar*.

The commonest Nightjar in the Provinces. Breeds in May. The eggs are usually cream-coloured, spotted and blotched with faint purple and pale brown, and measure about 1·16 by ·84. B.

- 219 (1091) *Caprimulgus asiaticus* (Lath.).—*The Common Indian Nightjar*.

Common in open country; groves and low jungle. Breeds in April and May, laying 2 eggs on the ground, which are pinkish stone to deep salmon-pink in colour, with faint purplish blotches and brownish spots. They measure about 1·04 by ·77. B. E.

- 220 (1093) *Caprimulgus macrurus albonotus* (Tick.).—  
*The Indian Long-tailed Nightjar*.

A forest species, breeding from March to May in densely-shaded ravines and laying 2 eggs, varying in tint from pale salmon or buff to lilac-grey, with pale purplish blotches and a few brown spots. They measure 1·08—1·3 by ·85—·95. B.

- 221 (1095) *Caprimulgus indicus indicus* (Lath.).—*The Jungle Nightjar*.

Resident, but not common, keeping to well-wooded tracts. Breeds in April and May and again in August. The eggs, 2 in number, are laid amongst stones or even on rock. They are pale salmon-pink marked in the usual way and measure 1·15 by ·86.

Order—*TROGONES*.Family—*TROGONIDÆ*.

- 222 (1110) *Pyrotrogon fasciatus* (Penn.).—*The Malabar Trogon*.

May possibly be a resident in the Bastar State or Eastern Zamindaris. Breeds March to May in a hole in a tree laying three ivory white eggs, measuring 1·08 by ·95.



## Order—COCCYGES.

## Family—CUCULIDÆ.

## Sub-family—CUCULINÆ.

- 223 (1104) *Cuculus canorus telephonus* (Heine).—  
*The Asiatic Cuckoo.*

I have regularly observed and heard cuckoos in the Nagpur and Bhandara Districts in June, the earliest date being the 27th April. The colour of the egg varies from white to pink, spotted, streaked, and mottled with brown or yellowish red and pale purple. The size is about '97 by '72. They should be looked for in the nests of the Crested Bunting, Pipit and Robins. Two birds which I shot both proved to be males. B.

- 224 (1106) *Cuculus poliocephalus poliocephalus* (Lath.).—*The Small Cuckoo.*

A single female specimen was taken at Nagpur on 15th September 1913. B.

- 225 (1107) *Cuculus micropterus micropterus* (Gould).—*The Indian Cuckoo.*

I have heard this bird at Nagpur during the rains.

- 226 (1108) [*Hierococcyx sparverioides* (Vig.)].—*The Large Hawk-Cuckoo.*

Has been recorded at Raipur.

- 227 (1109) *Hierococcyx varius* (Vahl.).—*The Common Hawk-Cuckoo or Brain-fever Bird.*

A common resident, depositing its eggs in the nests of Babblers. The egg is blue and measures 1'05 by '79. B. E

- 228 (1112) *Cacomantis merulinus passerinus* (Vahl.).—*The Indian Plaintive Cuckoo.*

Resident. The eggs are pale blue, blotched and spotted towards the larger end with reddish brown and purple, and measure '8 by '55. They are deposited in the nests of *Prinia inornata*, *Pycnorhis sinenses*, *Molpastes* and *Lanius*. B.

- 229 (1113) [Cacomantis merulinus querulus (Heine)].  
—*The Rufous-bellied Cuckoo*.

Two specimens are reported to have been obtained by Hume at Raipur.

- 230 (1114) [Penthoceryx sonneratii sonneratii  
(Lath.)].—*The Banded Bay Cuckoo*.

A rare species, recorded from Raipur.

- 231 (1117) Surniculus lugubris dicruroides (Hodg.).—  
*The Indian Drongo Cuckoo*.

Very rare, has been observed near Sironcha and at Raipur.

- 232 (1118) Clamator jacobinus (Bodd.).—*The Pied Crested Cuckoo*.

Arrives with the breaking of the monsoons and after depositing eggs in the nests of Babblers disappears before the cold weather sets in. The eggs are blue resembling those of Babblers, and measure about .94 by .73. B. E.

Sub-family.—*PHÆNICOPHAINÆ*.

- 233 (1120) Eudynamis scolopaceus scolopaceus  
(L.).—*The Indian Koel*.

Lays from April to June from 1 to 3 eggs in the nests of both the House and the Jungle Crow. The eggs are smaller than those of the crow, are dark green, blotched and spotted with reddish brown, and measure about 1.19 by .92. B. E.

- 234 (1122) [Rhopodytes viridirostris (Jerd.)].—*The Small Green-billed Malkoha*.

Recorded from Sironcha. Breeds from March to July in a roughly constructed nest of twigs lined with green leaves. The eggs, 2 in number, are chalky white, measuring about 1.12 by .87.

- 235 (1129) Taccocua sirkee leschenaulti (Less.).—*The Southern Sirkeer Cuckoo*.

Breeds from May to August, making a loose cup-shaped nest of twigs lined with green leaves and lays 3 chalky white eggs, measuring 1.39 by 1.07. B.



236 (1130)

**Centropus sinensis parroti** (Stres.).—*The Southern Crow-Pheasant.*

Breeds June to August, making a huge globular nest of sticks, green leaves and grass in a thorny bush or tree. The eggs, 3 in number, are broad regular ovals, white and covered with a chalky layer. They measure 1'44 by 1'16. B. E.

## Order—PSITTACI.

### Family—PSITTACIDÆ.

237 (1135)

**Psittacula eupatria nipalensis** (Hodg.).—*The Large Indian Paroquet.*

Common in well-wooded localities. Breeds March to April in holes in trees laying 3 white eggs, measuring about 1'3 by 1'05. B. E.

238 (1138)

**Psittacula torquata** (Bodd.).—*The Rose-ringed Paroquet.*

Breeds February to May. Eggs, 3 to 4 in number, measuring 1'3 by '95. B. E.

239 (1139)

**Psittacula cyanocephala cyanocephala** (L.).—*The Western Blossom-headed Paroquet.*

Breeds February to May. Eggs, 4, some times 5, in number, measuring 1 by '8. B. E.

## Order—STRIGES.

### Family—STRIGIDÆ.

240 (1152)

**Tyto alba javanica** (Gmel.).—*The Indian-Barn-Owl.*

Resident. Breeds from November to January, laying from 3 to 6 white eggs in a hole in buildings or trees. The eggs measure about 1'69 by 1'28. B.

241 (1153)

**[Tyto candida (Tick.)]**.—*The Grass Owl.*

Resident in the Eastern districts. Breeds from October to December, making its nest on the ground and laying 4 or 5 white eggs which measure about 1'63 by 1'27.

### Family—ASIONIDÆ.

#### Sub-family—ASIONINÆ.

242 (1157)

**Asio flammeus flammeus** (Ponto.).—*The Short-eared Owl.*

A winter visitor. B.

- 243 (1161) *Strix ocellata* (Less.).—*The Mottled Wood-Owl.*

Breeds from November to April in the hollow of a large tree; the eggs, 2 to 3 in number, are white or slightly creamy, and measure 1.99 by 1.67. B. E.

Sub-family—*BUBONINÆ*.

- 244 (1164) *Ketupa zeylonensis zeylonensis* (Gmel.).—*The Brown Fish Owl.*

Breeds from December to April, lays 2 white eggs, measuring about 2.38 by 1.88, in a hollow tree, the deserted nest of an Eagle, or occasionally on the ledge of a rock, a small stick nest being made in the latter case. B. E.

- 245 (1168) *Bubo bubo bengalensis* (Frankl.).—*The Indian Great-horned Owl.*

Breeds from December to April, laying 2 to 4 white eggs on a rocky ledge or in a cave, or on the ground under a brush or tuft of grass. The eggs measure 2.1 by 1.73. B. E.

- 246 (1169) [*Bubu coramandus* (Lath.)].—*The Dusky-Horned Owl.*

Occurs in the well-watered parts of Raipur where it probably breeds.

- 247 (1173) *Otus scops sunia* (Hodg.).—*The Indian Scops Owl.*

A specimen taken at Nagpur on 2nd November. B.

- 248 (1178) *Scops bakkamœna bakkamœna* (Pen.) — *The Collared Scops Owl.*

Resident. Breeds from January to April, laying 3 to 5 pure white glossy eggs, in holes in trees lined with leaves and grass. They measure 1.25 by 1.05. B.

- 249 (1180) *Carine noctua brama* (Temm.).—*The Indian Spotted Owlet.*

Very common. Breeds February to April and lays 2 to 5 eggs in holes in trees or buildings. The eggs measure 1.25 by 1.04. B. E.



- 250 (1181) [*Carine noctua blewitti* (Hume).—*The Forest Spotted Owlet*.

- 251 (1184) *Glaucidium radiatum radiatum* (Tick).—*The Jungle Owlet*.

A common resident in well-wooded localities. Breeds from March to May in holes in trees, laying 4 white smooth eggs without gloss, that measure about 1.25 by 1.06. B.

- 252 (1187) *Ninox scutulata lugubris* (Tick).—*The Indian Brown Hawk Owl*.

Probably resident but not plentiful, has been taken both in open country and in forest. B.

### Order—ACCIPITRES.

#### Family—PANDIONIDÆ.

- 253 (1189) *Pandion haliaëtus haliaëtus* (Linn).—*The Osprey*.

A winter visitor. B.

#### Family—GYPIDÆ.

- 254 (1190) *Ægyptius monachus* (Linn).—*The Cinereous Vulture*.

A winter visitor to the Northern districts, has been observed in Jubbulpore, Saugor and Nimar. B.

- 255 (1191) *Torgos calvus* (Scop.).—*The Black Vulture*.

Resident. Breeds on trees from January to April, making a large platform of sticks, and laying a pure white egg (rarely with spots or straks) that measures about 3.34 by 2.6. B.

- 256 (1192) *Gyps fulvus fulvescens* (Hume).—*The Indian Griffon Vulture*.

Breeds on rocky cliffs in company with the next species and lays a single white egg, in November, in a loosely constructed nest of sticks. Rarely the egg is slightly spotted; the average measurement is 3.65 by 2.7. B.

- 257 (1194) *Gyps indicus indicus* (Scop.).—*The Indian Long-billed Vulture*.

Common. Habits similar to above. The egg is greenish white, generally unspotted, sometimes spotted or blotched with reddish brown, and measuring about 3.61 by 2.72. B.



258 (1196)

**Pseudogyps bengalensis** (Gmel).—*The Indian White-backed Vulture.*

Resident. Breeds in November. The nest is an irregular platform placed on a tree. A single dull white egg, measuring 3.26 by 2.42 is laid; rarely the egg is speckled or blotched with reddish brown. B. E.

259 (1197)

**Neophron percnopterus ginginianus** (Lath.)  
*The Smaller White Scavenger Vulture.*

Very common resident. Breeds February to May, making a nest of sticks on a cliff, tree, or building and laying usually 2 eggs which are richly spotted and blotched with brownish red, and measure about 2.6 by 1.98. B. E.

Family—**FALCONIDÆ**

Sub-family—**FALCONINÆ**.

260 (1201)

[**Aquila heliaca** (Sav.)].—*The Imperial Eagle.*

Probably a rare winter visitor.

261 (1202)

**Aquila nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodg.).—*The Eastern Steppe Eagle.*

A winter visitor ranging south to Raipur and Nagpur where I have taken it. B.

262 (1203)

**Aquila rapax vindhiana** (Frank.).—*The Indian Tawny Eagle.*

A common resident, breeds from November to June, building a nest of sticks on trees and lays 2 eggs which are greyish white, more or less spotted or blotched with yellowish brown, and measuring about 2.65 by 2.11. B. E.

263 (1205)

[**Aquila clanga** (Pall.)].—*The Greater Spotted Eagle.*

Probably resident in the Northern districts. Breeds on trees from April to June and as far south as the Tapti. It appears to lay a single greyish-white egg, profusely spotted and blotched with yellowish brown, and measuring 2.65 by 1.98.

264 (1206)

[**Aquila hastata** (Less.)].—*The Small Indian Spotted Eagle.*

Resident in the Eastern districts. Has been observed breeding at Raipur. The nidification is similar to *A. clanga*, 1 or 2 eggs are laid which measure 2.6 by 1.95.



265 (1207)

**Hieraëtus fasciatus** (Vieill.).—*Bonelli's Eagle*.

Resident but not common. Breeds December to February, making a large nest on cliffs or trees. The eggs, 2 in number, are greenish white, unspotted or faintly blotched and streaked with brown; they measure 2.78 by 2.1. B.

266 (1208)

**Hieraëtus pennatus** (Gmel.).—*The Booted Eagle*

A winter visitor as a rule, but liable to be found breeding. B.

267 (1220)

**Butastur teesa** (Frank.).—*The White-eyed Buzzard*.

A common resident. Breeds in April laying 4 eggs in a nest made of sticks, placed on a thick tree. The eggs are nearly white, sometimes spotted, and measure 1.83 by 1.53. B. E.

268 (1223)

**[Cuncuma leucorypha (Pall.)].—Pallas' Fishing Eagle**.

Resident according to MacArthur. Breeds from November to February. The nest is a huge platform of sticks placed in the fork of a tree; the eggs, 2 to 4 in number, are greyish-white and unspotted, very dark green when looked through against a light, and about 2.77 by 2.17.

269 (1226)

**[Polioaëtus ichthyaëtus (Horst.)].—The Large Grey-headed Fishing Eagle**.

Resident. Nidification similar to the previous species. MacArthur took an egg at Ramtek on 20th November.

270 (1227)

**Polioaëtus humilis plumbeus** (Jerd.).—*The Himalayan Fishing-Eagle*

Specimens of this Fishing Eagle have been taken by Mr. A. Donald in the Melghat. B.

271 (1228)

**Haliastur indus indus** (Bodd.).—*The Brahminy Kite*.

Resident. Breeds in February, laying 3 eggs in a stick-nest placed on a tree. The eggs are greyish white, unspotted or scantily speckled or blotched with reddish. B. E.



- 272 (1210) *Ictinaëtus malayensis* *perniger*,  
(Hodg.).—*The Indian Black Eagle*.

Jerdon is said to have seen this species in Central India (? Bastar) and I think I have seen it in the Chanda District.

- 273 (1211) *Spizaëtus cirrhatus cirrhatus* (Gmel.).—*The Indian Hawk-Eagle*.

Resident. The nest, placed on a high tree, is a huge structure of sticks, and is lined with green leaves, on which a single egg is laid at some time from December to April. The egg is dull greenish white, unspotted, or faintly streaked at the larger end with reddish brown, and measures 2.67 by 2.03. B.

- 274 (1213) [*Spizaëtus nepalensis nepalensis* (Hodg.)].—*Hodgson's Hawk-Eagle*.

Reported to have been found in winter as far south as Seoni and Pachmarhi.

- 275 (1216) *Circaëtus gallicus* (Gmel.).—*The Short-toed Eagle*.

Resident. Breeds on trees (rarely on cliffs), and lays a single egg between January and May in a loosely constructed nest of sticks. The egg is a broad oval, bluish white, without spots, and measures 2.9 by 2.3. B.

- 276 (1217) *Spilornis cheela* (Lath.).—*The Indian Crested Serpent Eagle*.

Both the varieties *cheela* and *albida* are probably found.

Breeds on trees from March to May, making a nest of sticks about 2 feet in diameter. It lays usually 1 egg, sometimes 2, more or less densely streaked and spotted with brownish red and purple, and measuring 2.78 by 2.2. B.

- 277 (1229) *Milvus migrans govinda* (Sykes).—*The Common Pariah Kite*.

Breeds from October to February, laying 2 or 3 eggs in a clumsy nest on a tree. The eggs measure 2.19 by 1.77, are greenish white, variously spotted or blotched with brown or red. B. E.



- 278 (1230) *Milvus migrans lineatus* (Gray).—*The Black-eared Kite*.

A winter visitor. MacArthur, however, records it breeding at Chanda, having taken two clutches of 2 and 3 on the 21st and 22nd February. B.

- 279 (1232) *Elanus cæruleus cæruleus* (Desf.).—*The Black-winged Kite*.

Breeds probably at all seasons. I obtained a very young bird on 18th January in the Bastar State. The nest is a loose structure placed on a tree. The eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are densely blotched with brownish red, and measure 1.53 by 1.21. B.

- 280 (1233) *Circus macrourus* (Gmel.).—*The Pale Harrier*.

A common winter visitor. B.

- 281 (1234) *Circus pygargus* (Linn.).—*Montagu's Harrier*.

A winter visitor. B.

- 282 (1235) [*Circus cyaneus* (Linn.)].—*The Hen Harrier*.

A straggler to the Provinces in winter.

- 283 (1236) [*Circus melanoleucus* (Forst.)].—*The Pied Harrier*

A winter visitor to the Eastern districts. I have observed it at Paraswara in the Balaghat District.

- 284 (1237) *Circus æruginosus æruginosus* (L.).—*The Marsh Harrier*.

A common winter visitor. I once observed one feeding on carrion and keeping at bay a crowd of vultures. B.

- 285 (1239) [*Buteo ferox* (Gmel.)].—*The Long-legged Buzzard*.

A rare winter visitor. Has been taken at Raipur.

- 286 (1241) [*Buteo buteo rufiventer* (Jerd.)].—*The Desert Buzzard*.

A winter visitor.

287 (124)

288 (124)

289 (124)

290 (124)

291 (124)

292 (124)

293 (124)

- 287 (1244) *Astur badius dussumieri* (Temmin.).—*The Shikra*.

Common resident. Breeds April to May, making a loosely-built stick nest on trees and laying usually 3 smooth, bluish white eggs, usually unspotted, rarely with a few small greyish specks, and measuring about 1.55 by 1.22. B. E.

- 288 (1246) *Astur trivirgatus trivirgatus* (Temmin.).—*The Crested Goshawk*.

A rare forest bird, probably resident. I have taken it at Nagpur and in the Balaghat District. The nest is placed on a high tree and 2 pale greenish white eggs are laid, measuring 2 by 1.4 inches. B.

- 289 (1247) *Accipiter nisus nisosimilis* (Tick.).—*The Asiatic Sparrow-Hawk*.

A winter visitor. Has been taken at Khatkali in the Melghat. B.

- 290 (1249) *Pernis cristatus ruficollis* (Less.).—*The Indian Crested Honey-Buzzard*.

Resident. Breeds April to July, building a nest of sticks on a large tree. The eggs, 1 or 2 in number, are broad ovals in shape, white or buff, thickly mottled and blotched with blood-red, reddish or yellowish brown, and measuring about 2.03 by 1.72. B.

- 291 (1254) *Falco peregrinus calidus* (Lath.).—*The Siberian Peregrine Falcon*.

Taken on the banks of the Nerbudda in winter. B.

- 292 (1255) *Falco peregrinus peregrinator* (Sund.).—*The Indian Peregrine or Shakin Falcon*.

Resident but not common. The nest is a mass of sticks, placed on a cliff: 3 or 4 eggs are laid in March and April, they are brownish yellow to brick red in colour, speckled and blotched with reddish brown. They measure 2 by 1.63.

- 293 (1256) [*Falco peregrinus babylonicus* (Gur.)].—*The Red-capped or Barbary Falcon*.

A winter visitor as far south as the Nerbudda. A specimen has been taken at Raipur.



- 294 (1257) *Falco jugger* (Gray.).—*The Laggar Falcon.*

Resident. The nest is placed on trees or on cliffs. The eggs, usually 4 in number, are laid from January to March. They are reddish or brownish, speckled and spotted all over with darker and richer shades of the same, and measure 2.01 by 1.57. E.

- 295 (1260) *Falco subbuteo subbuteo* (L.).—*The Hobby.*

A winter visitor. I took a specimen at Negpur and it has also been taken at Raipur. B.

- 296 (1264) *Falco chiquera chiquera* (Daud.).—*The Red-headed Merlin.*

Resident. Breeds January to May, generally about February. The nest is a neat structure of sticks, lined with fibres and placed on a tree. The eggs, usually 4 in number, are brownish red mottled and blotched with a darker red, and measure 1.66 by 1.27. B.

- 297 (1265) *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus*, (L.).—*The Kestrel.*

A common winter visitor.

- 298 (1265) *Falco tinnunculus interstinctus* (McCl.).—*The Indian Kestrel.*

Resident. A clutch of 3 taken in the Saugor District on 30th September.

#### Order—COLUMBÆ.

#### Family—COLUMBIDÆ.

#### Sub-family—TRERONINÆ.

- 299 (1271) *Crocopus phœnicopterus phœnicopterus*, (Lath)].—*The Bengal Green Pigeon.*

Recorded as occurring with the next species at Pachmarhi.

- 300 (1272) [*Crocopus phœnicopterus chlorogaser* (Blyth)].—*The Southern Green Pigeon.*

Resident. Breeds March to June and again in September. Two white eggs are laid on a frail nest placed on a low tree. The eggs measure 1.24 by .96. B. E.

301 (128)

302 (128)

303 (129)

304 (129)

305 (130)

306 (130)

307 (130)

- 301 (1283) [*Sphenocercus sphenura*, (Vig.)].—*The Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon or Kokla.*

Osmaston records this species as a very rare visitor to Pachmarhi in April.

Sub-family—*DUCULINÆ*.

- 302 (1284) [*Muscadivora ænea sylvatica* (Tick.)].—*The Northern Green Imperial Pigeon.*

Reported as occurring in the Bastar State.

Sub-family—*PHABINÆ*.

- 303 (1291) *Chalcophaps indica* (L.).—*The Emerald Dove.*

Resident in forest country. Breeds more or less over a great portion of the year. The nest is the usual Dove's nest of small twigs. The eggs, 2 in number, are pale cream, café-au-lait, or fawn colour, and measure 1·08 by ·82. B.

Sub-family—*COLUMBINÆ*.

- 304 (1292) *Columba livia intermedia* (Strick.).—*The Indian Blue Rock-Pigeon.*

Resident, but more plentiful in the wheat-growing areas; scarce in the cotton-growing tracts except near the vicinity of cliffs or old forts where large colonies usually establish themselves. Breeds throughout the year, placing its nest on rocks, buildings, or inside wells. The eggs, 2 in number, measure 1·45 by 1·12. B. E.

- 305 (1304) *Streptopelia orientalis agricola* (Tick.).—*The Indian Turtle Dove.*

Resident. Breeds in May, laying the usual 2 eggs in a frail nest of sticks. B.

- 306 (1305) *Streptopelia orientalis meena* (Sykes).—*The Indian Rufous Turtle-Dove.*

A winter visitor. B.

- 307 (1307) *Streptopelia chinensis suratensis* (Gm.).—*The Spotted Dove.*

Resident. Breeds almost throughout the year. Size of egg, 1·06 by ·82. B. E.



- 308 (1309) *Streptopelia senegalensis cambayensis* (Gm.).—*The Little Brown Dove.*

Resident. Breeds almost throughout the year. Size of egg, 1'01 by '86. B. E.

- 309 (1310) *Streptopelia decaocto decaocto* (Friv.).—*The Indian Ring-Dove.*

Resident, breeding throughout the year. Size of egg 1'16 by '93. B. E.

- 310 (1311) *Ænopus tranquebarica tranquebarica* (Herm.).—*The Indian Red Turtle Dove.*

Resident, breeding almost throughout the year. Size of egg, 1'05 by '81. B. E.

### Order—PTEROCLETES.

#### Family—PTEROCLIDÆ.

- 311 (1317) *Pterocles indicus* (Gmel.).—*The Painted Sandgrouse.*

Resident. Breeds chiefly in April and May, laying 3 eggs on the bare ground which are pale salmon-pink with darker specks and blotches. They measure 1'42 by '98 and are equally rounded at both ends. E. B.

- 312 (1321) *Pteroclorus senegalensis erlangeri* (Neum.).—*The Common Indian Sandgrouse.*

Resident like the previous species. The eggs are grey or pinkish or pale olive brown, double spotted, and measure 1'45 by 1'03.

### Order—GALLINÆ.

#### Sub-order—ALECTOROPODES.

#### Family—PHASIANIDÆ.

#### Sub-family—PHASIANINÆ.

- 313 (1324) *Pavo cristatus* (L.).—*The Common Peafowl.*

Breeds April to May, perhaps later as well. The nest is a hollow scratched in the ground, lined with a few twigs, leaves or grass. The eggs, up to 7 in number, are whitish to reddish buff in colour, sometimes thickly freckled with reddish brown. They measure about 2'74 by 2'05.

Albino peafowl have been reported from the Bastar State.

314 (1328)

*Gallus gallus gallus* (L.).—*The Indian Jungle-Fowl.*

Resident in the Eastern half of the Provinces, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bastar, etc., extending west into the Chanda District, and to below Pachmarhi. Breeds April to June, laying 5 or 6 eggs, which vary in colour from white, tinged with cream to a deep buff or cafe-au-lait tint. The eggs measure about 1.82 by 1.40 B.

315 (1330)

*Gallus sonneratii* (Temm.).—*The Grey Jungle-Fowl.*

Resident throughout the Nerbudda Valley west of Jubbulpore, the Melghat and the Chanda District. Breeds probably from February to May, laying 4 or 5 eggs which are similar to those of the last species but more smooth and glossy. Sometimes the eggs are freckled or even spotted with light, dark or reddish brown. The eggs measure 1.80 by 1.40. B. E.

316 (1349)

*Galloperdix spadicea spadicea* (Gmel.).—*The Red Spur-Fowl.*

Resident, breeds from April to June and perhaps earlier, laying 3 eggs under shelter of a rock or tree trunk. The eggs are of the same colour as those of the common fowl, but smaller and more elongate. They measure about 1.67 by 1.28. B. E.

317 (1350)

*Galloperdix lunulata* (Val.).—*The Painted Spur-Fowl.*

Resident. Breeds April to May, laying usually 3, sometimes 5, eggs which are very similar to those of the last species. B. E.

318 (1354)

*[Excalfactoria chinensis chinensis* (L.).]—*The Blue-throated Quail.*

Probably resident in the Eastern parts of the Provinces. Breeds June to August and lays 4 to 6 olivaceous drab eggs, generally minutely speckled, and measuring about .98 by .76.

319 (1353)

*Coturnix coturnix coturnix* (L.).—*The Common Quail.*

A winter visitor, rarely breeding in the Provinces. They lay 6 to 10 buff eggs speckled with brown, in a hollow on the ground amongst grass. The eggs measure about 1.18 by .89. B



320 (1356)

*Coturnix coramandelica* (Gmel.).—*The Black-breasted or Rain-Quail.*

Resident. Breeds in August and lays about 7 eggs, these are yellowish white to dark brownish buff in colour, much speckled with brown, and measuring about 1.09 by .83. The eggs are laid in a hollow on the ground without any nest. B. E.

321 (1357)

*Perdica asiatica asiatica* (Lath.).—*The Jungle Bush-Quail.*

Breeds from September to February; 5 to 7 creamy-white eggs, measuring about 1 by .83, are laid in a grass nest on the ground, usually under a bush or tuft of grass. B. E.

322 (1358)

*Perdica asiatica argoondah* (Sykes).—*The Rock Bush-Quail.*

Resident in the Western Central Provinces. Nidification very similar to that of the previous species. E.

323 (1360)

[*Cryptoplecton erythrorhynchus blewitti* (Hume)].—*Blewitt's Bush-Quail.*

The forest regions of the Eastern Central Provinces (Mandla, Balaghat, Seoni, Chanda, Raipur and Bastar).

324 (1372)

*Francolinus francolinus asiæ* (Bonap.).—*The Northern Indian Black Partridge.*

Resident, observed breeding in the Nagpur and Balaghat Districts in August and laying 8 eggs which are drab or stone colour, measuring about 1.56 by 1.28 and laid on a loosely constructed nest of grass, roots, etc. E.

325 (1373)

*Francolinus pictus pictus* (J. & S.).—*The Southern Painted Partridge.*

Resident in the Southern parts of the Provinces (Raipur, Chanda and Balaghat). Breeds chiefly in July and August, laying 5 to 7 eggs, which are peg-top in shape like those of the Black Partridge, but are very much paler and smaller in size, measuring 1.5 by 1.2. B.



- 326 (1373) *Francolinus pictus pallidus* (Gray).—*The Northern Painted Partridge.*

Resident in the Northern and Western portions of the Provinces extending east to Nagpur. Breeds from April to September, laying usually 5 eggs, which measure about 1.4 by 1.18. B. E.

- 327 (1375) *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* (Hart).—*The Northern Grey Partridge.*

Breeds February to June and sometimes again from September to November. The eggs, 5 to 9 in number, are white, tinged with pale brownish and measure 1.3 by 1.03. They are laid in a hollow on the ground, generally near a bush or tuft of grass, and as a rule lined with grass. B. E.

## Order—HEMIPODII.

### Family—TURNICIDÆ.

- 328 (1382) *Turnix javanica taijoor* (Sykes).—*The Common Bustard-Quail.*

Breeds chiefly during the rains (June). The nest is a pad of grass placed in a hollow on the ground. The eggs, 4 in number, are grey covered with innumerable dots and specks of dull yellowish or reddish brown. The size of the eggs is 1 by .82. B. E.

- 329 (1383) *Turnix dussumieri* (Temm.).—*The Little Button-Quail.*

Resident, breeds chiefly from June to September laying usually 4 stone-coloured eggs, minutely speckled with brownish and with larger spots of darker brown. They measure .84 by .66.

- 330 (1384) *Turnix tanki tanki* (Blyth).—*The Indian Button-Quail.*

Resident. Breeds June to September. The nest and eggs are very similar to those of the Bustard Quail, but the eggs are slightly smaller, measuring .88 by .76. B. E.



## Order—GRALLÆ.

## Sub-order—FULICARIÆ.

## Family—RALLIDÆ.

- 331 (1389) [*Hypotænida striata striata* (L.)].—*The Blue-breasted Banded Rail.*

*Slaty breasted Rail*

- 332 (1393) *Porzana pusilla pusilla* (Pallas).—*The Eastern Baillons Crake.*

Breeds from July to September. The nest is of rush or similar material amidst water and grass or reeds, and the eggs, 6 to 8 in number and measuring about 1.16 by .87, are pale olive, thickly freckled and indistinctly mottled with faint dusky clouds and streaks. B.

- 333 (1400) *Amaurornis akool* (Sykes).—*The Brown Crake.*

Breeds both before and after the monsoon, laying about 6 eggs in a nest very similar to that of the Moorhen. These are oval in shape, pinkish white, with purplish and reddish brown spots and underlying faint purple blotches. They measure 1.49 by 1.1. B.

- 334 (1401) *Amaurornis phœnicura chinensis* (Bodd).—*The Chinese White-breasted Water-Hen.*

Breeds from May to September; clutches of 4 and 5 taken in Bhandara in July. The nest is placed either on the ground on bushes or reeds or on trees growing near water. The eggs measure 1.57 by 1.18, and are buff with spots, streaks, and blotches of brownish red and pale purplish grey. B. E.

- 335 (1402) *Gallinula chloropus parvifrons* (Blyth).—*The Indian Moorhen*

Breeds from July to September. The nest is a bulky platform of straw, rushes, etc., in or close to water or on a bush. The eggs, 5 to 9 in number, are pale, stone-colour, spotted and speckled with red, reddish brown, and purple, and measuring 1.62 by 1.21. B.

- 336 (1404) *Porphyrio poliocephalus poliocephalus*  
(Lath.).—*The Indian Purple Coot.*

Breeds in September, making a large rush nest, sometimes floating in water, sometimes in reeds, and lays 6 to 9 eggs, pale pinkish in colour with numerous red and pale purplish-grey spots and measuring about 1.93 by 1.39. B.

- 337 (1405) *Fulica atra atra*, (L.).—*The Common Coot.*

Breeds in September in a nest very similar to that of the Purple Coot. The eggs are grey or pale brown, minutely speckled with black, with a few larger purplish-black spots, and measure about 1.98 by 1.4. Clutches of 5 to 8 eggs have been taken. B. E.

#### Sub-order—MEGALORNES.

#### Family—MEGALORNITHIDÆ.

- 338 (1407) *Megalornis grus lilfordi* (Sharpe).—*The Eastern Crane.*

A winter visitor to the Nerbudda valley. B.

- 339 (1408) [*Megalornis leucogeranus* (Pallas)].—*The Great White or Siberian Crane.*

A straggler was shot by McMaster at Nagpur.

- 340 (1409) *Megalornis antigone antigone* (L.).—*The Sarus.*

Resident, breeds in July and August and also in March, making a huge nest of rushes in shallow water or surrounded by flooded ground. The eggs, 2 in number, are nearly white, blotched and clouded with pale yellowish brown and purplish grey, and they measure on an average 3.96 by 2.54. B. E.

- 341 (1411) *Anthropoides virgo* (L.).—*The Demoiselle Crane.*

A winter visitor keeping to the larger river basins. B.

#### Sub-order—OTIDES.

#### Family—OTIDES.

- 342 (1414) *Choriotes edwardsi* (Gray).—*The Great Indian Bustard.*

Resident; breeds in July and August, laying a single drab or olive egg, faintly marked as a rule with brownish clouds, streaks and mottlings. It is deposited in a hollow on the ground with or without a lining of grass. An egg taken at Nagpur measured 3.4 by 2.15. B. E.



- 343 (1416) *Sypheotides indica* (Gmel.).—*The Lesser Florican or Likk.*

Breeds probably in September. The eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are deposited in a hollow on the ground; they are light greenish olive to olive-brown in colour, variously mottled and blotched, and measure 1·88 by 1·6. B.

Order—**LIMICOLÆ.**

Family—**BURHINIDÆ.**

- 344 (1418) *Burhinus œdicnemus indicus* (Salva.).—*The Indian Stone-Curlew.*

Breeds from February to August, but chiefly in April, and lays 2 or 3 eggs, pale buff to olive green in colour, blotched with black, sometimes with purplish clouds and spots. There is no nest and the eggs measure 1·9 by 1·39. B. E.

- 345 (1419) *Esacus recurvirostris* (Cuv.).—*The Great Stone-Plover.*

Resident; lays two eggs between February and May in river-beds on the sand or amongst stones. The eggs are stone-coloured, with dark blotches and secondary purplish markings, and measure 2·15 by 1·6. B. E.

Family—**GLAREOLIDÆ.**

Sub-family—**CURSORIINÆ.**

- 346 (1422) *Cursororius coromandelicus* (Gmel.).—*The Indian Courser.*

Breeds from March to July, and lays on the bare ground 2 or 3 broadly oval stone-coloured eggs, thickly spotted and blotched with black, and measuring 1·19 by ·97.

- 347 (1424) *Rhinoptilus bitorquatus* (Jerd.).—*Ferdon's Courser.*

A rare bird found at Sironcha.

Sub-family—**GLAREOLINÆ.**

- 348 (1425) *Glareola maldivarum* (Forst.).—*The large Indian Swallow-Plover.* (*Oriental Pratincole*)

Resident; breeds in May, laying two eggs in a small hollow in the sand. The eggs are stone-colour, densely blotched and spotted with blackish brown, and measuring 1·18 by ·93. B.



- 349 (1427) **Glareola lactea** (Temm.).—*The Small Indian Pratincole.*

Breeds in company with Terns, on sandbanks in the larger rivers from March to May. The eggs, 2 to 4 in number, are stone-coloured, pale greenish grey or buff, sparingly speckled with brown and pale lilac. In size they are 1.05 by .82 B. E.

Family—**JACANIDÆ.**

- 350 (1428) **Metopidius indicus** (Lath.).—*The Bronze-winged Jacana.*

Breeds from June to September, laying 4 eggs in a nest of weeds roughly put together, placed on floating leaves or amongst rushes. The eggs, which measure 1.47 by 1.03, are very glossy, buff or olive, marked with numerous black or dark brown lines, irregularly distributed in a confused network. B. E.

- 351 (1429) **Hydrophasianus chirurgus** (Scop.).—*The Pheasant-tailed Jacana.*

Nidification similar to that of the Bronze-winged Jacana, but the eggs are peg-top shape, exceeding glossy, and deep rufous brown to greenish bronze in colour. They measure 1.46 by 1.12. B. E.

Family—**CHARADRIIDÆ.**

Sub-family—**CHARADRIINÆ.**

- 352 (1431) **Lobivanellus indicus indicus** (Bodd.).—*The Indian Red-wattled Lapwing.*

Breeds chiefly from April to June, laying 4 eggs in a small hollow. The eggs are yellowish blotched with brown and measure 1.64 by 1.2. B. E.

- 353 (1433) **Sarciophorus malabaricus** (Bodd.).—*The Yellow-wattled Lapwing.*

Breeds from May to July, laying 4 eggs, which are buff or pale stone-colour, blotched all over with dark brown and purplish grey. They measure 1.45 by 1.07. B. E.



- 354 (1434) *Hoplopterus ventralis* (Wagl.).—  
*The spur-winged-Plover.*

Breeds from March to May and lays 4 eggs, very much like those of the Red-wattled Lapwing, but measuring 1.45 by 1.07. B.

- 355 (1437) [*Chettusia gregaria* (Pall.)].—*The Sociable-Plover.*

A winter visitor.

- 356 (1447) *Charadrius dubius dubius* (Scop.).—*The Little Ringed-Plover.*

A winter visitor.

- 357 (1447) *Charadrius dubius jerdoni* (Legge).—  
*Jerdon's Little Ringed-Plover.*

Breeds from February to March, but probably later and earlier as well. The eggs, 3 in number are of the usual plover type, thinly speckled, and measuring 1.14 by .84. B.

Sub-family—*HÆMATOPIDÆ.*

- 358 (1452) *Himantopus himantopus himantopus* (L.).—*The Black-winged Stilt.*

A winter visitor. B.

Sub-family—*TOTANINÆ.*

- 359 (1454) *Numenius arquatus lineatus*. (Cuv.).—  
*The Eastern Curlew.*

A winter visitor. A solitary specimen was seen on the Ambajheri Tank, Nagpur, in June.

- 360 (1456) [*Limosa limosa limosa* (L.)].—*The Black-tailed Godwit.*

Probably a winter visitor to some of the Northern districts.

- 361 (1458) [*Macroramphus semipalmatus* (Jerd.)].—  
*The Snipe-billed Godwit.*

A specimen is said to have been killed at Raipur by Capt. F. St. L. Wood (Asian, 22nd February 1895, p. 377).

- 362 (1460) *Tringa hypoleuca* (L.).—*The Common Sandpiper.*

A winter visitor. B.

Very common winter visitor. B.

- 364 (1462) *Tringa ochropus* (L.).—*The Green Sandpiper.*

A very common winter visitor. It has been observed at Nagpur on the 14th September and some birds remain till June. B.

- 365 (1463) *Tringa stagnatilis* (Becks).—*The Marsh Sandpiper.*

A winter visitor to the Northern districts (Jubbulpore, Seoni, etc.). B.

- 366 (1465) *Tringa erythropus* (Pall).—*The Spotted Redshank.*

A winter visitor. B.

- 367 (1466) *Tringa nebularia* (Gunner).—*The Green-shank.*

A winter visitor. B.

- 368 (1468) *Philomachus pugnax* (L.).—*The Ruff and Reeve.*

A winter visitor; solitary individuals as well as large flocks have been seen. B.

- 369 (1471) *Erolia minuta* (Leister).—*The Little Stint.*

A winter visitor, common on the Nerbudda. B.

- 370 (1474) *Erolia temminckii* (Leister).—*Temminck's Stint.*

A winter visitor. B.

- 371 (1478) [*Erolia alpina pusilla* (Falk.)].—*The Eastern Dunlin.*

A straggler to the Provinces in winter.

Sub-family—*SCOLAPACINÆ.*

- 372 (1483) [*Gallinago nemoricola* (Hodg.)].—*The Wood Snipe.*

Capt. Forsyth records shooting a specimen in Mandla and another on the Pachmarhi plateau.



- 373 (1484) *Gallinago gallinago gallinago* (L.).—*The Common Fantail Snipe*.  
A winter visitor. B.

- 374 (1485) *Gallinago stenura* (Bonap.).—*The Pintail Snipe*.  
A winter visitor, more plentiful than the last species. B.

- 375 (1487) *Lymnocyptes minima* (Brunn.).—*The Jack Snipe*.  
A winter visitor. B.

Family—**ROSTRATULIDÆ**.

- 376 (1488) *Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis* (L.).—*The Painted Snipe*.

Resident, breeds at all seasons; the nest is a hollow with a pad of grass or rushes. The eggs, 4 in number, are yellowish stone-colour, sometimes greenish, with very large irregular blackish-brown blotches. They measure 1.39 by 1. B. E.

Order—**GAVIÆ**.

Family—**LARIDÆ**.

Sub-family—**LARINÆ**.

- 377 (1491) *Larus brunnicephalus* (Jerd.).—*The Brown-headed Gull*.

A specimen was shot on the Telinkheri Tank, Nagpur, on 17th June. B.

Sub-family—**STERNINÆ**.

- 378 (1503) *Sterna seena* (Sykes.).—*The Indian River Tern*.

Breeds gregariously in March, April or May in a depression on a sandbank, laying 3 (sometimes 4) eggs which vary from pale greenish grey to buff, spotted and blotched with dark brown and pale inky purple. They measure 1.65 by 1.25. B.

- 379 (1504) *Sterna melanogaster* (Temm.).—*The Black-bellied Tern*.

Nidification similar to that of *S. seena* and frequently breeding in company with it. The eggs measure 1.25 by .95. B. E.

- 380 (1510) [*Sterna albifrons gouldi* (Hume)].—*Hume's Little Tern.*

Nidification similar to that of other terns.

- 381 (1517) *Rhynchops albicollis* (Swains).—*The Indian Skimmer.*

Breeds from March to April after the fashion of other terns and in company with them. The eggs, 4 in number, vary in colour, being pale buff or stone-colour, greenish or greyish white, blotched and streaked with dark brown end pale inky purple. They measure 1'63 by 1'18. B. E.

## Order—STEGANOPODES.

### Family—PELECANIDÆ.

- 382 (1521 or 1523) Pelicans have been observed in the Northern districts in the rains and also in the Eastern districts, but whether they are *P. onocrotalus* or *P. philiphensis* or both, has not been ascertained.

### Family—PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

#### Sub-family—PHALACROCORACINÆ.

- 383 (1526) *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*, (S. and N.).—*The Indian Large Cormorant.*

Resident, but not plentiful, nests on trees growing in water. An incomplete clutch of 2 eggs was taken on the 13th July in the Balaghat District. The eggs were elongate ovals 2'5 by 1'6, with a chalky-white superficial layer, beneath which the shell is bluish green. B.

- 384 (1527) [*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* (Steph.)].—*The Indian Shag.*

A rare bird if it occurs at all.

- 385 (1528) *Phalacrocorax javanicus* (Horsf.).—*The Little Cormorant.*

Resident, breeds in colonies in July, laying 4 eggs which measure 1'76 by 1'16.

#### Sub-family—PLOTINÆ.

- 386 (1529) *Anhinga melanogaster* (Penn.).—*The Indian Darter or Snake-bird.*

Breeds in colonies, and generally in company with Cormorants and Herons, on trees in or near water. Four eggs, resembling those of Cormorants and measuring 2'13 by 1'37, are laid in July.



## Order—HERODIONES.

## Sub-order—PLATALEÆ

## Family—IBIDIDÆ.

- 387 (1541) *Threskiornis melanocephalus melanocephalus* (Lath.).—*The White Ibis*.

Resident. Breeds gregariously from June to August, constructing a stick nest on a large tree. The eggs, 2 to 4 in number, are bluish or greenish white, occasionally spotted with yellowish brown, they measure 2.54 by 1.7. B.

- 388 (1542) *Inocotis papillosus papillosus* (Temm.).—*The Indian Black Ibis*.

Resident. Breeds at various seasons, March and April and again from August to December. It makes a nest of sticks on trees or utilises the nest of a vulture or eagle, and lays 3 or 4 sea-green eggs, unspotted as a rule and measuring about 2.43 by 1.7. B.

## Family—PLATALEIDÆ.

- 389 (1543) *Platalea leucorodia major*, (Temm.).—*The Indian Spoonbill*.

Breeds gregariously, making nests of sticks on trees growing near water. The eggs, usually 4 in number, are chalky white, with ill-defined brown spots, and measuring 2.7 by 1.81. \*

## Sub-order—CICONIÆ

## Family—CICONIIDÆ.

- 390 (1548) *Dissoura episcopa episcopa*, (Bodd.).—*The Indian White-necked Stork*.

A common resident, breeds from June to August, making a large nest of sticks and laying 4 bluish-white eggs, measuring 2.5 by 1.83. B.

- 391 (1549) *Xenorhynchus asiaticus asiaticus* (Lath.).—*The Black-necked Stork*.

Resident, breeds from October to December, making a huge pile of sticks, lined with rushes, grass, etc., on a tree and laying 4 white eggs, measuring 2.91 by 2.12. B.

- 392 (1551) *Leptoptilus javanicus* (Horsl.).—*The Smaller Adjutant.*

Most probably resident. The nest is a huge structure of sticks; 3 white eggs are laid, measuring 2·84 by 2. B.

- 393 (1552) *Pseudotantalus leucocephalus leucocephalus* (Penn.).—*The Painted Stork.*

Breeds gregariously often on trees growing near villages and makes a small nest of sticks. Two to 8 eggs are laid which are white and measure 2·77 by 1·88. The breeding season is in May in the Northern districts. B. E.

- 394 (1553) *Anastomus oscitans* (Bodd).—*The Open-bill.*

Breeds gregariously from April to July, laying 3 or 4 white eggs, measuring 2·24 by 1·6. B. E.

# Sub-order—*ARDEÆ.*

## Family—*ARDEIDÆ.*

- 395 (1554) *Ardea purpurea manillensis* (Meyen.).—*The Eastern Purple Heron.*

Breeds in July and August, making a huge stick nest in thickets or in dense clumps of bulrushes. The eggs, 4 or 5 in number, are bluish-green and measure 2·17 by 1·56. B.

- 396 (1555) *Ardea cinerea cinerea* (Linn.).—*The Common Heron.*

Breeds in March, laying 3 eggs in a stick nest on a tree. The eggs are greenish-blue in colour and measure 2·27 by 1·66. B. E.

- 397 (1559) *Egretta alba modesta* (Gray).—*The Eastern Large Egret.*

All the Egrets are resident and breed gregariously in July on trees, making nests of sticks. This species usually lays 3 greenish-blue eggs, measuring 2·11 by 1·55. B.

- 398 (1560) *Egretta intermedia intermedia* (Wagler).—*The Smaller Egret.*

Lays 4 eggs which are pale bluish-green, and measuring 1·9 by 1·44. B. E.



- 399 (1561) *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linn.).—*The Little Egret.*

The eggs are 4 to 6 in number and measure 1.73 by 1.32. B.

- 400 (1562) *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Bodd.).—*The Cattle Egret.*

Breeds from June to August and lays 3 to 5 very pale greenish eggs, measuring about 1.71 by 1.32. B.

- 401 (1563) *Demiegretta sacra asha* (Sykes).—*The Indian Reef-Heron.*

A specimen was observed on the Telinkheri Tank, Nagpur. B.

- 402 (1565) *Ardeola grayii* (Sykes).—*The Indian Pond Heron.*

Breeds in July and August, making a stick nest on a tree, several pairs often nesting in company. Four to 6 greenish-blue eggs are laid, measuring 1.48 by 1.17. B. E.

- 403 (1567) *Butorides striatus jawanicus* (Horsf.).—*The Indian Little Green Heron.*

Breeds in August and September, laying from 3 to 5 pale sea-green eggs in small stick nest on a tree. The eggs measure about 1.62 by 1.21. B.

- 404 (1568) *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* (Linn.).—*The Night Heron.*

Breeds in July and August in company with Egrets and other Herons. Four or 5 sea-green eggs are laid, measuring 1.92 by 1.35. B.

- 405 (1572) *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* (Gmel.).—*The Chestnut Bittern.*

Resident. Three eggs were taken from a nest placed amongst reeds in the Bhandara District in September. A specimen was also secured at Nagpur in April. B.

- 406 (1573) [*Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis* (Lath.)].—*The Black Bittern.*

Reported to be resident. Breeds in June and July, making a nest of twigs, leaves, grass or aquatic plants, generally in a thorny bush in a swamp. It lays 4 very pale green eggs, measuring 1.66 by 1.26.

- 407 (1574) *Botaurus stellaris stellaris* (Linn.).—*The Bittern*.

A winter visitor. B.

Order—PHŒNICOPTERI.

Family—PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ.

- 408 (1575) *Phœnicopterus ruber antiquorum* (Temm.).—*The Common Flamingo*.

Flocks of Flamingoes are now and then seem flying over of settling in the Nagpur tanks. On the 9th June 1912 a large flock was observed on the Ambajheri Tank and on the 27th June 1921 I obtained a specimen out of a flock on the Gorewara Tank. B.

- 409 (1576) *Phœnicopterus minor* (Geoffr.).—*The Lesser Flamingo*.

A specimen was shot on the 9th June 1912, associating with a flock of the larger species. In the winter of the same year I also saw a quantity of these birds being hawked about for sale. B.

Order—ANSERES.

Family—ANATIDÆ.

Sub-family—PLECTROPTERINÆ.

- 410 (1584) *Sarcidiornis melanota* (Penn.).—*The Nukhta or Comb-Duck*.

Resident. Breeds on trees, placing the nest in a hole in the stem or in a depression between the larger branches. The eggs, 7 to 12 in number, are laid between July and September. They are ivory white, very close textured, and measure 2.41 by 1.72. B.

- 411 (1585) [*Asacornis scutulata* (Muller)].—*The White-winged Wood-Duck*.

A specimen is said to have been shot in the Bilaspur District by Mr. E. H. Young. (Journal of the Bombay N. H. Society, Volume 12, pages 572.)

- 412 (1591) *Nettion coromandelianus* (Gmel.).—*The Cotton Teal*.

Breeds in July and August in old trees, ruined temples, etc., laying 8 or 10 small white eggs, measuring 1.7 by 1.29. B.



Sub-family—*ANSERINÆ*.

- 413 (1579) [*Anser anser* (Linn.)].—*The Grey Lag Goose*.

Winter visitor to the Nerbudda.

- 414 (1583) *Anser indicus* (Lath.).—*The Bar-headed Goose*.

A winter visitor, very common on the Nerbudda. A solitary individual was shot on a tank at Nagbhir in the Chanda District. B.

Sub-family—*ANATINÆ*.

- 415 (1589) *Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsf.).—*The Whistling Teal*.

Resident; makes a nest of sticks in a tree, occupies an old nest of a crow or heron, or builds in grass or thorny shrub near water. Nests have been taken in September and October and in no case did the number of eggs exceed 8. From 8 to 14 white eggs (usually 10 to 12) are said to be laid, measuring 1.86 by 1.49. B. E.

- 416 (1588) *Casarca ferruginea* (Pall.).—*The Ruddy Sheldrake or Brahminy Duck*.

A winter visitor, keeping to the wider streams and rivers.

- 417 (1592) [*Anas platyrhynchos* (Linn.)].—*The Mallard*.

An occasional winter visitor to the Northern districts.

- 418 (1593) *Anas pæcilorhynchos pæcilorhynchos* (Fors.).—*The Indian Spotbill*.

The breeding season is from July to September. The nest, of grass or rushes is usually in low dense cover near water, occasionally on a low branch of a tree. The eggs are greyish white, 6 to 12 in number, and measure 2.15 by 1.70. B.

- 419 (1595) *Chaulelasmus streperus* (Linn.).—*The Gadwall*.

A winter visitor, but not plentiful.

- 420 (1599) [*Mareca penelope* (Linn.)].—*The Widgeon*.

Probably an irregular winter visitor.

- 421 (1597) *Nettion crecca crecca* (Linn.).—*The Common Teal*.

A winter visitor. B.



422 (1000)

A winter visitor. B.

423 (1601)

*Querquedula querquedula* (Linn.).—*The Garganey or Blue-winged Teal.*

A winter visitor, staying with us till about the middle of April. It is one of the common ducks of the Provinces. B.

424 (1602)

*Spatula clypeata* (Linn.).—*The Shoveller.*

A winter visitor. B.

425 (1604)

*Netta rufina* (Pallas).—*The Red-crested Pochard.*

A winter visitor. B.

426 (1605)

*Nyroca ferina ferina* (Linn.).—*The Pochard or Dun-bird.*

A winter visitor.

427 (1606)

*Nyroca rufa rufa* (Linn.).—*The White-eyed Duck.*

A winter visitor and perhaps the commonest duck. B.

428 (1609)

*Nyroca fuligula* (Linn.).—*The Tufted Duck.*

A winter visitor. B.

Sub-family-MERGINÆ.

429 (1613)

[*Merganser merganser orientalis* (Gould)].—*The Eastern Goosander.*

A winter visitor, has been shot at Arang on the Mahanaddy in the Raipur District. The Smew (*Mergus albellus*) is probably also found on the Nerbudda.

Order—PYGOPODES.

Family—PODICIPEDIDÆ.

430 (1617)

*Podiceps ruficollis albipennis*.—*The Indian Little Grebe or Dabehick.*

A common resident, the breeding season is from July to September. The nest is a mass of weeds, usually floating amongst rushes or other vegetation; the eggs are 4 or 5, elongate ovals, pure white at first, but discoloured as incubation proceeds, and they measure 1.39 by .99. B. E.